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OLYMPIC PODIUM

Koss Wins 1,500 Title With 2d World Record

Johann Olav Koss of Norway skated to his second world record Wednesday in as many races, becoming the first double-gold medalist of these Olympics with a victory at 1,500 meters.

Koss, who broke his own world mark in Sunday's 5,000, bettered the record that Rinie Ritsma of the Netherlands set on the same ice six weeks ago. Ritsma, who came third in the 5,000, this time came in second; his teammate, Falco Zandstra, was third.

Italian Luger Breezes

Gerda Weissensteiner of Italy won the women's luge title. Having failed to get a medal by five-tenths of a second two years ago in Albertville, France, she broke the track record on her first run, then followed with three more breathtaking slides to beat Susi Erdmann of Germany easily. Andrea Tagwerker of Austria won the bronze.

Skating's Bumpiest Road

Jean-Luc Brassard of Canada won the men's title in freestyle moguls skiing. Sergei Shouptsov of Russia got the silver, with the dethroned champion, Edgar Grosjeon of France, finishing third.

Stine Lise Hattestad of Norway took the women's gold, while Liz McIntyre of the United States came in second and Elizaveta Kojevnikova of Russia was third. The defending champion, Donna Weinbrecht of the United States, was a gold medal favorite, but finished only seventh.

Olympic report: Pages 17, 18 and 19



Tonya Harding arriving Wednesday at the Olympic accreditation center in Hamar. She will share practice ice with Nancy Kerrigan.

Harding Skates Off Thin Ice and Into Norway

By Jere Longman

HAMAR, Norway — While on her way to a speed-skating race, Gunn Karin Lovik climbed atop a mound of snow on Wednesday, hoping to get a glimpse of Tonia Harding arriving at the Olympics, watching a made-in-America soap opera jump off the television right into her lap.

"It's like 'Dynasty' for a split second," Lovik said with a laugh, referring to the U.S. television show.

She was among the estimated 100 photographers and reporters, two dozen police officers

and a handful of pedestrians, who, under a dishwater sky, tried to shake out the early afternoon chill as they awaited the arrival of the last, most infamous U.S. Olympian.

"I feel for her, she came from a poor family," said Lise Lien, who walked down the hill from her house to photograph Harding.

"I want Nancy Kerrigan to win," said Nina Rehgland, who lives in the village of Hamar, where the figure skating competition is being held. "Tonya is fake."

Harding landed in Oslo on Wednesday morning after connecting flights from Portland, Oregon, to Seattle to Copenhagen. She

was driven two hours north by Olympic officials to an accreditation center in Hamar. Photographers shoved each other for position and jostled verbally with policemen while awaiting her arrival.

Finally, at 1:30 P.M., a blue Volvo pulled up and out stepped Harding. She was escorted by Paul George, a Boston attorney who is figure skating's representative to the U.S. Olympic Committee, and by Larry Buesdorf, the USOC's chief of security.

Inside the accreditation center, Harding, the U.S. champion, asked for a cup of coffee, signed an autograph for an Olympic worker

who had already obtained Kerrigan's, received her credential and left within 15 minutes.

Wearing her U.S. team jacket, she waved to the cameras and said: "I feel great. I'm ready. Thanks for coming."

She was then whisked off to the athletes' village through a delivery entrance.

On Thursday, Harding will participate in the most anticipated event of the 1994 Winter Olympics: practicing with Kerrigan, coming face-to-face with her for the first time since

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U.S. Adopts Strategy of Uncertainty to Press Japan

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — The initiation of U.S. trade sanction procedures against Japan for protecting its cellular phone market has touched off a new wave of anxiety about a trade war — just the reaction Washington appears to be trying to generate to get Japan to return to the bargaining table on American terms.

The announcement on Tuesday of the sanctions was recorded, to the administration's delight, by scores of journalists and television networks from around the world.

That attention fits what appears to be the U.S. strategy: to create as much uncertainty

and anxiety in Japan as possible about Washington's next moves, in the hope that this will drive up the Japanese yen and press Tokyo to return to the negotiations on U.S. terms, before any more sanctions need be applied.

The uncertainty has already driven up the

NEWS ANALYSIS

value of the yen against the dollar. That potentially makes all Japanese exports more expensive — which is the most onerous sanction of all because it is the equivalent of a tariff on everything Japan sells in the United States. This, in turn, adds to recessionary pressures in the Japanese economy and eats away at some of the stimulus package the Japanese government announced last week.

The Clinton team would like to avoid a tit-for-tat trade war with Japan. Such a conflict could sour economic relations, hurt American consumers, complicate political cooperation with Tokyo on crucial issues such as Korea and Russia, and possibly undercut the government of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, whom President Bill Clinton believes wants to overhaul and open Japan's economy over the long run.

The trick for Washington is to squeeze Japan into accepting the U.S. negotiating framework without doing irreparable damage to the relationship. Hence its current strategy, which might be called constructive uncertainty.

"I think that the administration has concluded, correctly, that time works in their favor because of the impact of the higher yen on the Japanese economy," said Robert D. Hormats, vice chairman of Goldman Sachs International.

That higher yen reduces the competitiveness of Japanese exports, boosts their imports and squeezes profits. Therefore, I think Washington can afford to wait, and let the yen do their

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Japan's trade surplus with the United States rises for the eighth straight month. Page 9.

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De Klerk and Mandela Offer Key Concessions to Separatists

By Paul Taylor

JOHANNESBURG — In a bid to stave off the growing threat of ethnic violence during South Africa's first democratic election campaign, the government and the African National Congress proposed a sweeping package of amendments Wednesday to the country's interim constitution.

The concessions, designed to lure boycotting black and white separatist parties into the April election, will strengthen the powers of regions in the new South Africa. They also offer a constitutional pledge to consider, though not necessarily to accommodate, the aspirations of Afrikaners, Zulus and any other ethnic bloc in the country for their own ethnic state.

Nelson Mandela, president of the ANC, said

he hoped the proposals would "remove all the obstacles" to election participation by a group of white right extremists and black homeland leaders known as the Freedom Alliance.

But he also had a warning for any election spoiler. "We wish to issue a solemn reminder to those who think that they can use force to disrupt the democratic process that the people of this country have both the capacity and the will to use their power to defeat these attempts," he said.

An hour after Mr. Mandela's offer, President Frederik W. de Klerk called a press conference to explain that the package of proposals represented a belated ANC endorsement of a government compromise plan that had been placed

See BOYCOTT, Page 5



Elderly residents of Sarajevo lining up on Wednesday for a meal of soup, bread and cocoa cooked by Red Cross workers at an aid center.

Law-Abiding Canada Becomes Nation of Tax Cheats

By Anne Swardson

TORONTO — In Canada these days, cash is king. A young hairdresser who works out of her home cuts her prices for cash-paying customers. When she buys supplies, she pays less if she uses cash. When shopping for a new purse or piece of clothing, she always asks for a cash discount, and nearly always gets it. Even her accountant gets paid in cash.

The hairdresser's mother redid her kitchen recently and paid the contractor in cash. He charged half the set price. The mother buys all her cigarettes and liquor from friends or friends of friends; the goods are smuggled in from the United States.

Needless to say, the Canadian government collects no taxes on any of these transactions, depriving it of an estimated 11 billion (Canadian dollars \$15 billion) a year in revenue.

Government officials and experts say they fear that Canada's underground economy is getting out of hand. Once considered one of the most law-abiding peoples in the developed world, Canadians now flout the rules in dozens of ways daily. Their purpose is to evade taxes, but the effect of their actions may be to enhance already rising distrust in government and laws.

"The underground economy is not all smugglers," Finance Minister Paul Martin said after taking office in November. "It is hundreds of thousands of otherwise honest people who have withdrawn their consent to be governed, who have lost faith in government."

To say that Canadians have lost faith in government is to say the nation has lost some of its essential character. Canada long has relied on government to settle the West, to mediate disputes, to provide for the general welfare. Even now that a

long recession has dented that trust, Canadians' defiance takes the form of individual actions, not mass protest.

"I interpret it as a form of tax revolt," said Ted Carmichael, senior economist with the brokerage firm Burns Fry Ltd. of Toronto. "Rather than marching on Parliament Hill in Ottawa or throwing tea in Boston Harbor, Canadians are just finding ways to get a break and then taking full advantage."

Canada's new Liberal Party government has promised to crack down on illegal economic activities. The revenue minister, David Anderson, said that "Canadians are just finding ways to get a break and then taking full advantage."

He wants to put miscreants — especially lawyers, accountants and other professionals — in jail. With Canada's budget deficit proportionally one of the largest among industrial

See CANADA, Page 5

Kiosk

Katyusha Rocket Hits Northern Israel

JERUSALEM (AFP) — A Katyusha rocket fired from South Lebanon exploded in northern Israel on Wednesday, damaging a building, but there were no casualties, correspondents in the region reported.

It was the first such rocket attack on the

Gallilee region of northern Israel since the Israeli Army's offensive in South Lebanon in July, launched in retaliation for rocket strikes. Preliminary investigations indicated the rocket was fired by "Palestinian elements," the sources said.

Health/Science

The AIDS epidemic has passed its peak in San Francisco, city officials say. Page 8.

Book Review

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Crossword

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Newsstand Prices

Bohemia.....0.800 Din	Moldova.....35 C.
Cyprus.....C \$1.00	Nigeria.....50.00 Naira
Denmark.....14.00 D.Kr.	Norway.....15 N.Kr.
Finland.....11 F.M.	Oman.....1,000 Rials
Gibraltar.....£ 0.85	Qatar.....8.00 Rials
Great Britain.....£ 0.85	Rep. Ireland.....£ 1.00
Egypt.....E.P. 500	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R.
Jordan.....J.D. 10	South Africa.....R 6
Kenya.....K.Sh. 150	U.A.E.....2.50 Dirh
Kuwait.....500 Fils	U.S. Mail (Eur.).....\$1.10
	Zimbabwe.....Zim\$20.00

Dow Jones

Up 2.53	Up 0.25%
3,330.36	176.89
32.24	0.32%

Trib Index

DM 1.7238	1.7313
Pound 1.4755	1.4724
Yen 103.80	103.815
FF 5.8675	5.8938

Accord With Israel or Not, Arafat Is a Man of Sorrows

By Chris Hedges

New York Times Service

TUNIS — Yasser Arafat, who is plagued by enemies who have vowed to gun him down, by a financial crisis so severe he can no longer pay salaries and by difficulties in the negotiations with Israel, says he is struggling now to keep his rancorous movement from disintegrating even before it takes control of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho.

"The Israeli government is not in a hurry to implement this agreement," he said, "but this is a dangerous policy that could backfire."

The 64-year-old guerrilla leader, his eyes watery and red with fatigue, said he had lurching from one disappointment to the next since signing the accord with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in Washington in September. The agreement should have led to Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and Jericho by Dec. 13, but the withdrawal is still being negotiated.

Mr. Arafat spoke about his difficulties as he sat, well after midnight, in his office in Tunis, slumped forward in a gray swivel chair. Most of Tunis, where he has his headquarters, is a quiet, tree-lined street that is heavily guarded, had gone to bed.

The Palestine Liberation Organization's chairman pinned much of the blame for the delay on what he called American passivity.

"We asked the Americans to play a positive role," he said. "We asked them not to leave us alone with the Israelis. But the Americans have not intervened to make sure that what was signed in Washington, under the auspices of President Clinton, is implemented."

Mr. Arafat, a pistol strapped to his right hip and a compact black machine gun tucked behind his desk, said Prime Minister Rabin was correct when he cautioned that negotiations were at least a month away from being concluded. To make his point, he leafed through the papers on his desk until he found the Cairo Document. He and Foreign Minister Simon Peres of Israel signed the document on Feb. 9, and it was heralded as a breakthrough. But, in his first public comments on it, the Palestinian leader could see only problems.

"The size of the security force and the police force are still one of the problems which have not been settled," he said. "The size of the Jericho area has not been settled. We have not determined the size of the security zones around the Jewish settlements or the differences between the bridges that cross the Jordan River and the border crossing with Egypt at Rafa."

"The Israelis want to control a depth of two to three kilometers along the Jordan River for the interim self-

rule. There are problems concerning the administration, security and the liaison bureaus."

But what seemed to bother Mr. Arafat most was not the struggle to reach an agreement with the Israelis, but the struggle to keep the Palestinians from tearing themselves apart in internecine warfare.

He said his organization was in trouble, wracked not only by dissension but also by a serious lack of money. The hundreds of millions of dollars the PLO chief once lavishly spent to cement alliances, run Palestinian missions in most European and Arab capitals, and keep dissidents mollified have dried up.

The financial crisis was triggered when the Gulf states ended their huge contributions to the PLO because of Mr. Arafat's sympathy for Iraq during the Gulf War.

Mr. Arafat, who once oversaw one of the world's best-endowed guerrilla movements, says he now has to plead for money. He said Saudi Arabia, after a recent reconciliation, had promised \$100 million, but that none of it had yet arrived. Western donors also promised hundreds of millions of dollars once the self-rule begins. But for now the PLO is broke.

"If I could just get \$50 million it would solve so many of my problems," he said.

Mr. Arafat, who has been criticized by many Palesti-

nians, even within his own movement, for being too autocratic, paused several times to address the loss of his chief lieutenants, such as Khalil Wazir, known as Abu Jihad, and Salah Khalaf, known as Abu Iyad. Abu Jihad was killed in 1988 by agents believed to be from the Israeli Intelligence Service, and Abu Iyad was murdered in 1991 by gunmen believed to be in the service of the Palestinian terrorist Abu Nidal.

The deaths of many of his contemporaries have left Mr. Arafat isolated and have placed greater burdens on him, his aides said. Only two or three original founders of the movement remain alive.

"I could hold a quorum of my executive committee in Heaven," he said. "There are so many we have lost, 11 martyrs so far."

The threat of assassination is never far from the minds of members of his security detail, who hovered in the room and stood outside the door of his office, which is filled with huge color pictures of Jerusalem.

Black-uniformed troops, under the glare of floodlights, patrolled the streets in front of the modest stucco house where Mr. Arafat lives and works. The streets were barricaded at each end.

"What we fear most is not these dissident groups," said one senior official, "but some crazy Palestinian with a gun."

WORLD BRIEFS

Swiss to Appeal Release of 2 Iranians

ZURICH (Reuters) — Switzerland said Wednesday it would appeal to a French court over France's decision to send home two Iranians wanted by Bern on suspicion of murder.

Switzerland sought the two men in connection with the 1990 murder in Geneva of an Iranian dissident, Kazem Rajavi, brother of Massoud Rajavi, who heads Iran's Iraqi-based Mujahidin Khalq guerrilla movement.

The two, whose extradition to Switzerland had been authorized by a French court, were released from prison in France and flown to Iran in December. "The Federal Council has decided to appeal to the Conseil d'Etat, the highest administrative court in France," the government said. "The explanation given by France for their decision in this matter is in the government's view unsatisfactory and the reasons given both insufficient and tardy." France invoked national interest to withhold any explanation for the men's release.

U.K.'s Tunnel-Terrorist Penalties

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain announced Wednesday that life prison sentences are in store for anyone who attacks or tries to disrupt the new Channel Tunnel.

Transport Minister Roger Freeman told Parliament that the government wanted to make the tunnel, due to open in May, at least as secure as a British airport. Parliament approved the Channel Tunnel security measure, introducing life sentences for hijacking, seizing control of the tunnel, destroying or damaging trains or the tunnel itself, and endangering tunnel safety by making threats.

An opposition Labor Party transportation spokesman, Frank Dobson, said many people feared that the tunnel would be a prime target for guerrillas, in particular the Irish Republican Army.

Rebels Held After Fighting in Haiti

MIAMI (Reuters) — Haitian soldiers arrested a dozen people and burned several homes after fighting between troops and what they believed to be a group of armed rebels, a Miami newspaper reported Wednesday.

The skirmish between soldiers and the apparent rebels who support the deposed president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, occurred Feb. 13 in mountains outside the provincial town of Les Cayes, according to sources interviewed by the Miami Herald. The clash would be the first sign of armed opposition since a military coup deposed Father Aristide in 1991.

The incident began when an army unit in the mountains came upon an apparent group of armed rebels hiding in a cave, according to several sources, a government official and a peasant interviewed by the newspaper. The rebels opened fire on the soldiers and escaped. There were no injuries. Soldiers later arrested and beat a dozen people, then set fire to at least eight homes of suspected collaborators in a nearby village, the newspaper said.

Correction

In an article on the CSS Alabama in Wednesday's editions, the date of the ship's sinking was mistyped. The battle occurred in 1864.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Southwest Air Is Top U.S. Performer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Southwest Airlines was the top on-time performer last year of U.S. airlines. Final Transportation Department figures for 1993 show that Southwest completed 89.7 percent of flights on time, which is defined as within 15 minutes of the scheduled arrival time.

Northwest finished in second place at 85.9 percent, closely followed by America West's 85.5 percent performance. Others ranked were Alaska Airlines, 84.4 percent on time; USAir, 82.9 percent; TWA, 82.6 percent; American, 80.8 percent; Continental, 79.0 percent; United, 78.5 percent; and Delta, 76.7 percent.

The renewal of beach quality standards in Europe was urged Wednesday by the European Commission, despite pressure from Britain to relax laws on water purity. Experts acknowledged that Brussels was wrangling with London over the standard of water at about six swimming zones but said there was no reason to soften the rules.

Americans were warned against traveling to Angola because of the civil war. "Travel within Angola is extremely unsafe because of the presence of armed troops, roadside bandits and unexploded land mines," a travel warning by the State Department said. It also prohibits U.S. personnel from traveling by road outside the capital, Luanda.

A Moroccan federation of unions plans a 24-hour strike Feb. 25 over the government's refusal to take part in talks. A similar strike in December 1990 caused riots in several cities in which at least 43 people were killed.

Athens Curtails Macedonia Trade

By Paul Anastasi

New York Times Service

ATHENS — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu announced Wednesday that he was banning international commercial transactions conducted through Greece with the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia, with the exception of food and medical supplies.

Mr. Papandreu was reacting angrily to what he described as Western encouragement of Macedonia's refusal to make concessions in a dispute over the republic's name and related issues. He also announced the closure of Greece's consulate in Skopje, the young republic's capital.

"The Greek government has decided to suspend the activities of its consulate in Skopje and the suspension of goods to and from Skopje through the port of Salonica, excepting those that are absolutely necessary for humanitarian reasons, such as food and medicines," he said.

"The decision is likely to cause considerable hardship for the landlocked republic, which receives 85 percent of its fuel and most of its raw materials through Greece."

The Greek move, apart from putting pressure on Skopje, was also a reaction against recognition

of the republic last week by the United States and Australia and against the growing support expressed by member states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Union.

Greece currently holds the six-month EU rotating presidency, so its move was certain to cause friction with its partners in the 12-member trade bloc. Six EU members have already extended diplomatic recognition to "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia," as the country was temporarily named when it was admitted to the UN General Assembly in April.

Greece has complained that its Western partners were not showing any solidarity with Athens's positions, and that they had to be reminded that Macedonia's economic survival depended largely on its neighbor.

"Since being admitted to the United Nations in April last year, Skopjan intransigence has worsened," Mr. Papandreu said. "They have shown no moderation or willingness to compromise. They approved a constitution with expansionist contents and have adopted Greek symbols previously unknown to them."

West Keeps Heat On North Koreans

2 Suspect Plants Remain In Contention Despite Accord

Reuters

VIENNA — The International Atomic Energy Agency said Wednesday that the new agreement with North Korea was only a first step in checking nuclear plants there and that the agency would not abandon efforts to visit two suspect atomic sites.

U.S. Officer Cites Rising Risk of War

Reuters

PRINCETON, New Jersey — The possibility of Russian expansionism or North Korean nuclear aggression could soon ignite the next major global conflict, according to the deputy commander in chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific.

"Korea is a tinderbox. I believe that the window of danger will continue to increase over the next two years," said Lieutenant General Harold Fields in a speech at Princeton University.

"If I were president, I would advocate telling North Korea 'If you ever use nuclear weapons, you will cease to remain as an organized country or nation,'" General Fields said.

The best way to neutralize North Korea's nuclear capability is not surgical strikes or embargoes, but isolation from the international community and the threat of massive retaliation in the event of a nuclear strike, he said Tuesday, adding that the danger on the peninsula was heightened by the promise of President Kim Il Sung of North Korea to reunite Korea by 1995.

General Fields also expressed concern that the Pacific Rim region could face destabilization if the Russian extreme nationalist, Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy, gained control in Moscow.

"We should take him seriously," the general said. "People of that ilk have a disturbing history of saying something that we all think is outrageous and then doing exactly that. He reminds me of a man in Germany in the 1930s."

"This is just a first step but we are not in the country yet," a spokesman said. "The inspectors will report back on whether there is any evidence that nuclear material has been diverted in the past year."

The spokesman said inspectors were ready to fly to Pyongyang as soon as visas were issued. They could leave as soon as Sunday.

He said it could take dozens of inspection visits before the International Atomic Energy Agency could assure the international community that North Korea is complying fully with nuclear safeguards agreements.

The United States and other Western nations have grown suspicious about two sites at Yongbyon, where North Korea is suspected of hiding materials to develop a nuclear bomb.

As for the two suspect plants, the spokesman said: "We touched on that during our talks with the North Koreans and we simply said we would hope to come back to the subject at a future round of consultations."

Progress on fuller inspections, and ultimately on gaining access to Yongbyon plants, may be linked to the successful outcome of talks between Pyongyang and Washington. North Korea ended a yearlong stalemate with the atomic energy agency, the UN's nuclear watchdog, on Tuesday by agreeing to let inspectors visit seven declared nuclear sites.

But the deal, welcomed by the United States, South Korea and Japan, made no reference to the two suspected sites. "We are not going to give up on that issue and neither are the Americans," a senior atomic agency official said. "That is a key element to really filling out our knowledge of what is going on."

Queen Elizabeth Plans State Visit to Russia

Reuters

MOSCOW — Queen Elizabeth II is to pay a state visit to Russia this year, British officials said Wednesday.

It will be the first time a reigning British monarch has been to Russia since the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917. No date for the visit was announced.



ON THE MOVE IN KABUL — Civilians taking advantage of a brief lull in fighting Wednesday to flee front-line areas of Kabul for safer districts of the capital. Although a cease-fire has been declared, dozens of rockets hit the city Wednesday, killing 13.

2 in Zhirinovskiy Party Quit, Citing Ideology

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Two top members of Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy's ultra-nationalist party quit its parliamentary faction Wednesday, citing ideological differences with their leader.

One of the defectors, Viktor Kobolev, accused Mr. Zhirinovskiy of alienating Russia's allies and usurping power in the Liberal Democratic Party, which got the most votes in the December parliamentary elections.

The defections mark the emergence of a rift between Mr. Zhirinovskiy and moderate members of the party who are opposed to his extreme nationalism and his heavy-handed approach to Russia's problems.

Late last year, Andrei Zavidov, who was Mr. Zhirinovskiy's running mate in the 1991 presidential elections and who helped finance his campaigns, also broke away, saying he did not agree with Mr.

Zhirinovskiy's "fascist views" or attempts to "impose dictatorship" within the party.

Mr. Kobolev and an associate, Alexander Pronin, appeared to be deserting Mr. Zhirinovskiy on similar grounds.

"We are quitting for purely ideological reasons," said Mr. Kobolev, the organizer of Mr. Zhirinovskiy's campaign in the December elections and the No. 2 man in the party.

"I oppose the policy our leader has pursued over the past few months," he said. "We ought to stick by the platform that gained us nearly 12.5 million votes."

In the elections, Russia's voters cast more ballots for Mr. Zhirinovskiy's party than for any other group. But the vote was largely seen more as a protest against the economic policies of President Boris Yeltsin than as an endorsement of Mr. Zhirinovskiy.

U.K. Motorist Gets Road Kill

Reuters

LONDON — A British motorist, prosecuted under the Game Act of 1831 for killing a pheasant by running over it on a Sunday, has escaped a fine because cars did not exist when the act was passed.

A court at Lymington in the south dismissed the case against Jason Cooper, 19, who allegedly picked up the bird after deliberately swerving to kill it, the Daily Telegraph reported Wednesday.

The act makes it an offense "to use any dog, gun, net or other engine or instrument for the purpose of killing or taking any game on Sunday or Christmas Day."

The court agreed with Mr. Cooper's lawyers, who said: "Items covered in a law have to be in common parlance on the day after it is passed. Clearly, Ford Escorts could not be included."

Opposition Party Gains Support in German Survey

Reuters

BONN — Support for Germany's opposition Social Democrats has risen above 40 percent in an opinion poll while extremist groups are losing ground, the Allensbach polling institute reports.

The poll, published Wednesday in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, showed support for the Social Democrats at 40.9 percent against 35.1 percent for Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats.

The number of people who said they would vote for the far-right Republicans dropped to 2.7 percent in January from 4.6 percent in December, and support for East Germany's former communists fell to 3.4 percent from 5.3 percent.

"The trend in favor of small parties and protest groupings is broken for the moment," a spokesman for the Allensbach Institute said.

Germany will hold a general election Oct. 16.

Dachau to Ban Mickey Mouse

Reuters

MUNICH — The mayor of the Bavarian city of Dachau has banned Mickey Mouse and other American emblems from fairgrounds, he announced in a letter to the Bavarian showmen's society made public Wednesday.

"Why in the world do Bavarian and German fairground entertainers find it necessary to decorate their worthy and highly valued businesses with these stupid and tasteless decorations and names?" Mayor Lorenz Reitmeyer asked in the letter.

Dachau, the site of a Nazi concentration camp, will no longer tolerate fairground rides bearing such "idiotic" slogans and designs, Mr. Reitmeyer said.

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THE AMERICAS / A PARTING SHOT

Ex-Aide Assails White House Approach on Crime Bill

By David Johnston
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — One day after stepping down as second in command at the Justice Department, Philip B. Heymann assailed several cornerstone provisions of a multibillion-dollar crime bill that has emerged as the Clinton administration's main legislative vehicle to crack down on crime and violence.

Mr. Heymann, who headed the Justice Department's effort to produce an administration approach to crime legislation, said that highly popular proposals like the "three strikes and you're out" measure, which would lock up repeat offenders for life without parole, were largely empty solutions that would have a negligible effect on crime.

Mr. Heymann, who left the Justice Department because of disagreements with Attorney General Janet Reno over management style, predicted that a plan to provide grants to cities and states to hire 100,000

police officers over the next five years was not likely to last beyond that period.

He also said that a measure to build regional prisons for violent offenders was a waste of effort and dismissed mandatory minimum prison sentences for many low-level drug offenders as almost useless in deterring crime.

His critique on Tuesday represented a parting shot at the administration and Congress from a lawyer and professor regarded in law-enforcement circles as an expert on violent crime and who, until this week, operated as one of the Clinton administration's most senior criminal justice policymakers.

"It's been too easy to pretend that we're going to solve the problem of crime with a set of remedies that look good for about the first 15 seconds and look worse as you get to the half-minute," the former deputy attorney general said in an hourlong discussion with reporters.

Mr. Heymann would not discuss how ardently he had pressed his views within the administration or whether his disagreements over anti-crime legislation had provoked conflicts that had led to his departure.

When Mr. Reno announced Mr. Heymann's resignation, they both attributed the decision to their lack of chemistry rather than as a result of a policy dispute.

Other officials at the department said Mr. Heymann and Ms. Reno were largely in agreement on crime issues, although they sometimes disagreed on what issues should be emphasized, and said Ms. Reno was critical when she believed that Mr. Heymann had not acted quickly enough to advance issues that she regarded as urgent, but that he found peripheral.

Mr. Heymann has long been associated with an approach that looks toward underlying factors and the impact of laws on criminal behavior as distinguished from advocates of harsher measures on policing, prosecuting and sentencing offenders.

For example, to combat crime related to drugs, he said he favored offering treatment to anybody who wanted it. On the other hand, he said: "We ought to lock up anybody we have in our custody who's on drugs and who doesn't get off them. That would make a big dent in our drug market."

Mr. Heymann said Tuesday the "three strikes" measure would potentially waste a great deal of government money. He said it would obligate the government to spend \$600,000 to \$700,000 for each prisoner over the years of their incarceration after the age of 50, when studies show many criminal careers slow to a halt.

Mr. Heymann's views are strikingly at odds with the prevailing views on crime as articulated by President Bill Clinton, whose muscular speeches on the topic have lately seemed to force Ms. Reno to back away from the crime-prevention themes that once dominated her speeches.

Mrs. Clinton Targets Health Care Critics She Denies Claims That Plan Would Result in Less Choice

By Robin Toner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After two weeks of bad political news about the administration's proposed health plan, Hillary Rodham Clinton launched a counterattack, with the insurance industry taking most of the fire.

At the same time, the Christian Coalition announced that it was beginning a \$1.4 million campaign to build grass-roots opposition to the Clinton plan among conservative Christians.

Ralph Reed, the group's execu-

tive director, declared Tuesday that the Clinton plan "would replace the finest health care system in the world with a bureaucratic, Byzantine, European-style syndicalist nightmare that has no precursor in the American experience."

And, on a particularly fractious day in the health care struggle, the Republican National Committee chairman, Haley Barbour, demanded an apology from the Democratic National Committee chairman, David Wilhelm.

Mr. Barbour contends that a new Democratic television commercial, which accuses the Republican Party of denying the existence of a health care crisis, twisted a quotation from Governor Carroll Campbell of South Carolina.

Mrs. Clinton used two speeches in Washington — to the American Legion and to the Group Health Association of America — to answer many of the charges that have been directed at the plan.

She brushed aside the notion that President Bill Clinton was proposing a "government takeover" of health care — "That is not the president's plan at all," she declared. She also denied the charge that the plan would diminish people's choices in health care.

"The only choice we're trying to take away is from those insurance companies that are funding that ad so they can no longer choose to disqualify you from health care because they want to do so or charge you more than they would have otherwise," Mrs. Clinton told the legionnaires, who greeted her warmly.

She was referring to an advertising campaign by the Health Insurance Association of America. Chip Kahn, executive vice president of the group, said the administration appeared to "prefer shooting the messenger rather than discussing the issues."

"At both events Tuesday, Mrs. Clinton declared that the president's basic objective remained 'guaranteed private insurance for all,' which means a mandate requiring all employers to pay for insurance for their workers is also essential."

Senior Citizens Put Health Plan At Arm's Length

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — No health care bill can become law without the approval of the nation's 36 million senior citizens. In court, their support for his plan, President Bill Clinton gave the elderly input and accommodation that other interest groups could only dream of — including a promise of \$26 billion a year in new drug and long-term care benefits.

Yet seniors have not turned out to be the cheerleaders for the plan that the White House had hoped for and desperately needs. The majority of seniors recently polled think major changes are needed, but more than half oppose the Clinton plan or did not know whether to support it, according to a survey last month for the American Association of Retired Persons.

About 54 percent of people 65 and older were worried that the plan would mean more government bureaucracy, 50 percent thought it may mean higher costs, and 52 percent were concerned that it would lead to a lower quality of care.

"When we started out, seniors were the most supportive," said John Rother, the organization's chief lobbyist and link to the White House. "Today we are picking up a lot of concern."



Hillary Clinton trying to get her message on health care reform across to a meeting of the Group Health Association in Washington.

Special Jury Sought in Whitewater Case

The Associated Press

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — The special prosecutor in the Whitewater investigation asked a federal judge Wednesday to empanel a grand jury to look exclusively into the real estate investment by President Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton.

Robert B. Fiske Jr. met with a U.S. district court judge, Stephen Reasoner, and later said "it made sense" to empanel a special grand jury "because of the importance of this investigation and the importance of doing it as quickly and as thoroughly as possible."

Mr. Fiske said that a grand jury currently at work in Little Rock met only two or three days a month.

Mr. Fiske said he hoped a special grand jury could be formed as soon as possible.

He said his investigation has been under way since late last month and that three lawyers have been involved in the case for the past two weeks.

Mr. Fiske, who was named Jan. 21 to head the investigation by Attorney General Janet Reno, also said he hoped to have an announcement by Tuesday concerning a full staff of 5 to 10 attorneys.

A special grand jury could work exclusively for up to 18 months on Mr. Fiske's inquiry into the Whitewater Development Co. and the failed Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan.

The Clintons were 50-50 investors in Whitewater with James B. McDougal, owner of Madison Guaranty, and his then-wife, Susan.

Mr. Fiske said his request had nothing to do with the presence of a former Republican federal appointee on the grand jury currently sitting in Little Rock.

That jury's foreman is Jim Burnett, whom President Ronald Reagan appointed to head the National Transportation Safety Board in 1982. Mr. Burnett left the board in 1991 at the end of his term.

Mr. Burnett was seen leaving the area of Judge Reasoner's chambers while Mr. Fiske was meeting with the judge, but neither he nor Mr. Fiske would say if Mr. Burnett also attended.

"All grand jury matters are confidential and I'm not at liberty to discuss it," Mr. Burnett said.

Mr. Reagan appointed Judge Reasoner to the federal bench in 1988.

Poles Apart on How to Balance Budget

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Jabbing at every exposed political nerve it could find, the White House told Congress that a federal balanced-budget amendment would impair the national defense, increase crime, cheat veterans, squeeze the elderly and weaken the economy.

Analyzing how cuts would affect the economy and their departments, cabinet officers testified against a proposed amendment that would require the federal budget to be balanced, probably by 2001. The Senate plans to begin debating the measure next week, and neither side is sure how the vote will go.

The cabinet officers appeared Tuesday before Senator Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, who is chairman of the Appropriations Committee and the amendment's staunchest enemy. He variously called it "seductive," "simplistic," "this monstrosity" and "this nefarious proposal."

Senator Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois, who is chief sponsor of the amendment, sought to counter Senator Byrd's display with a hearing of his own. He told the Judiciary Subcommittee on the Constitution, which he heads, that "no one can study the past 25 years of successive deficits without recognizing that there has been governmental abuse that must be halted."

His leading witness was Paul E. Tsongas, the former Massachusetts Democratic senator and presidential contender, who said the amendment was a necessary "mechanism of discipline" to make Congress undertake the sacrifices required to balance the budget.

"This deficit is all too real, this debt all too crippling," Mr. Tsongas said.

A two-thirds vote, or 67 if all senators vote, is required to pass a constitutional amendment. The House is expected to take the measure up later this year. If both chambers passed it with two-thirds majorities, then it would become part of the U.S. Constitution if approved within seven years by the legislatures of 38 states.

The White House and Senator Byrd are working to mobilize opposition to the proposal, which does not specify how the budget should be balanced.

On Tuesday, the administration took the battle to Capitol Hill, with L. Ron E. Platteau, director of the Office of Management and Budget, painting a grim picture of the uncertainties the amendment would cause.

On Tuesday, the administration took the battle to Capitol Hill, with L. Ron E. Platteau, director of the Office of Management and Budget, painting a grim picture of the uncertainties the amendment would cause.

Nomination of India Ambassador Gets New Life

By Todd S. Purdum
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After months of delay and reports that it was dead, administration officials said that the nomination of former Representative Stephen J. Solarz of New York as ambassador to India is back on track. They said the White House would soon send his name to the Senate for confirmation.

"People are now proceeding as if it's going to happen, and sooner rather than later," an official said.

Three weeks ago, an FBI investi-

gation into Mr. Solarz's efforts to obtain a visa for a Hong Kong businessman with a criminal record ended without charges, but the White House said then that no decision had been made on whether to nominate him for the post in New Delhi.

Officials said the appointment had been held up pending the investigation, and congressional Democrats said the White House had told them that the nomination was dead.

It is not clear just why the White House now appeared prepared to go ahead with the nomination, after repeating as recently as 10 days ago that no decision had been made.

Indian diplomats have repeatedly expressed concern that the post has gone unfilled since last year.

A maid who answered the phone at Mr. Solarz's home in Virginia said he was out of the country and could not be reached. He has repeatedly maintained that his nomination would go forward.

Mr. Solarz, who was defeated in a Democratic primary after his Brooklyn district was redrawn to

1992, is known in Congress for his experience in foreign policy. He was a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and chairman of its subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs. Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said his prospects for confirmation had never appeared in doubt, given the traditions of congressional courtesy.

But Democratic aides on the committee said the on-again, off-again reports about whether he would be nominated had complicated the situation.

Away From Politics

• A man whose golden retriever died after being kept too long in the steamy cargo hold of an American Airlines plane cannot sue the airline for anguish and loss of companionship, a Circuit Court judge has ruled. However, the case has not been dismissed entirely because the dog's owner, Andrew Gluckman, might be eligible for restitution under lost baggage rules. American Airlines had offered to pay the standard lost baggage rate — \$1,250 — as a settlement.

• Americans generate more than twice as much garbage per capita as Europeans and recycle far less. The United States produces 1,584 pounds (717 kilograms) of trash per person annually, according to the European Union statistics agency. Japan produces 902 pounds and the European Union 660 pounds.

• Girls are discriminated against in the method of awarding National Merit Scholarships, according to a federal civil rights complaint filed by the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Center for Fair and Open Testing. They ask for a change in the selection method, now based on scores in the Preliminary Scholastic Assessment Test. Boys score higher on such standardized tests, but girls get better grades in high school and college. Thus, the plaintiffs argue, the method is not a good indicator of girls' college performance.

• Winter has been a headache for motorists, who have seen their business boom with patients who slipped on the ice or shoveled their driveways too vigorously.

• In the World Trade Center bombing case, the prosecutor asked that the jury find the four defendants guilty of elaborately plotting to "send a terrorist message to the United States."

NYT, AP

Enterprising Cuban Cooks Embrace the Concept of 'Etcetera'

By Douglas Farah
Washington Post Service

HAVANA — All it takes is a discreet telephone call and a few dollars, and takeout pizza or Chinese food will be delivered to your door. If you know the address, passed on from trusted acquaintances, you can dine on pork or chicken, drink imported beer and listen to strolling balladeers.

For Havana, whose long-suffering residents have grown used to bare shelves and seen even their state-owned restaurants close, there is a new revolution — a revolution in dining. Although they are illegal, private eateries flourish almost openly, an example of changes under way on the island.

Since the loss of aid with the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1989 and a tightened embargo by the United States, Cuba has faced an acute shortage of food and other basic products. In the past six months, however, in an effort to stimulate productivity, the government has legalized U.S. dollars as a medium of exchange and authorized limited self-employment.

With these steps, restaurants in private homes sprang up almost overnight across the city. They hummed so conspicuously that they came under official fire in December and were reined in. But the

business they continue to do — a little more discreetly — sums up both the promise and the problems facing Communist Cuba as it experiments with allowing the free market to meet some of its people's most pressing needs.

The problem, from the government standpoint, is complex. The private restaurants, estimated to number more than 2,000 in the capital alone, clearly are meeting a need by making food more accessible to those with access to dollars. But many of the goods used by the restaurants are bought on the black market or stolen from government stocks, draining resources and hard currency needed by the state.

Closing the enterprising would anger those who frequent them to ease the frustrations of food shortages. But many without access to dollars — the majority of the people — resent those who have them.

"That is a good summary of Cuba," said Jorge Domínguez, a senior fellow of the Inter-American Dialogue in Washington who visits Cuba frequently. "Measures that have an economic benefit also have a political cost."

As with many of the changes now sweeping Cuba, the restaurants began by accident and brought unexpected consequences. They are now part of the emerg-

ing gray market where much of Cuba's new economy functions. How the government has dealt with the phenomenon is indicative of President Fidel Castro's ambivalence about taking even limited steps toward a market economy in an effort to ensure the long-term survival of the Marxist revolution he led.

The home restaurants — called "paladares" ("palates") — take their name from a popular Brazilian soap opera, in which a poor woman moves from the countryside to Rio de Janeiro, begins selling fast food and eventually makes good, opening a chain of restaurants.

When the government passed a law in September allowing about 140 categories of self-employment, it legalized the sale of "light foods (drinks, sandwiches, candies, etcetera)."

Based on the "etcetera," scores of people, using goods bought at dollars-only stores or taken from state supplies, began turning their homes into restaurants. Customers came with dollars from tips in the tourism industry, from joint ventures with foreign companies or from relatives abroad.

While some paladares take pesos, most accept only dollars. The growing number of Cubans with access to dollars can get a good meal of chicken or pork and a

drink for \$3 to \$6. In two establishments visited recently, most of the clients were Cuban, with a smattering of foreigners.

In one, customers rang an almost hidden doorbell and asked for the owner by name. They were seated at one of four tables. The bar offered imported liquors and beer and Cuban cigars. Two guitarists sang romantic songs, and a sketch artist was on hand to draw caricatures for \$1.

Everyone in the neighborhood knows of the place. Only a few large, high-profile establishments have been shut down and their goods confiscated.

The celebrated "etcetera" clause became a serious topic of debate in the legislative National Assembly of Popular Power in late December, and the discussion grew to encompass the entire official ambivalence regarding self-employment.

"I must tell the truth: I missed this etcetera just as all the other comrades did," Mr. Castro told the assembly. "Something plus etcetera means everything. These are complex problems, and mistakes can be made. An etcetera is a mistake."

In the end, the etcetera was stricken, making paladares where full meals are served illegal. But light foods, with the definition left unclear, are still allowed.

★POLITICAL NOTES★

For Clinton, No Steady Doctor — Yet

WASHINGTON — No one is going to accuse President Bill Clinton of not practicing what he preaches on health care.

Critics attack the health plan for not giving people the ability to choose their own doctors. And it seems Mr. Clinton does not have a personal doctor here, breaking a long-standing tradition of presidents picking an official doctor for their tenure, most often from private practice or from the White House medical unit, which is staffed by a team of doctors from the army, navy and air force.

Jimmy Carter, for example, kept for his full term the White House physician — drawn from the White House pool — who was also used by Gerald R. Ford. Ronald Reagan brought in his own physicians from private practice, and George Bush brought in his friend Burton J. Lee 3d to serve as his doctor throughout his term.

Mr. Clinton dismissed Dr. Lee almost upon arrival after a tiff over an allergy shot. The president then used the office's chief doctor, Robert L. Ramsey, who recently returned to Walter Reed Army Hospital, and he now uses the new chief doctor, Connie Mariano, who is from the navy.

Mr. Clinton is said to be happy with Dr. Mariano, although he might yet bring in someone, the White House said. (W7)

Gore as Emissary to Woo Labor's Chiefs

WASHINGTON — The White House, stepping up its efforts to reach a reconciliation with organized labor in the wake of the North American Free Trade Agreement, will send Vice President Al Gore to Florida next week to talk with leaders of the AFL-CIO about favors the administration might do for them.

The decision to send the vice president to the midwinter meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council is the latest in a series of White House steps to cool tempers since the fight over the North American Free Trade Agreement turned into a bitter feud between President Bill Clinton and labor last autumn.

The administration is courting labor to assure full union support in the legislative fight over national health care reform. The White House has said it cannot win passage of health care reform without labor's help.

The last time a vice president met with the union leaders at their midwinter meeting in Bal Harbour, Florida, was 1982, when George Bush made the trip as a peace gesture by the Reagan administration.

A White House official said the administration was "anxious to do anything we can" to heal the rift with labor. The official called Mr. Gore's visit "an important signal." (W7)

Admirals' Regatta for Navy Job May Be Short

WASHINGTON — The announcement that Admiral Frank B. Kelso 2d will take early retirement in April as the navy's top officer generated a very short race to succeed him. There were reports Tuesday that Admiral Jeremy M. Boorda, last seen sleeping in Naples updating NATO's bombing plans for the Balkans, was Defense Secretary William J. Perry's choice, edging out Admiral Paul David Miller of the U.S. Atlantic Command and Admiral Charles Larson of the U.S. Pacific Command.

Admiral Boorda has the best personal story, the kind this administration loves: He enlisted from a Chicago blue-collar family and rose from seaman to four-star admiral. He also has a strong relationship with General John M. Shalikshvili, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs. (W7)

President at Bat Against Anti-Gay Measures

WASHINGTON — President Clinton has come to the support of homosexual rights groups with a letter strongly opposing anti-gay ballot initiatives in states across the country.

"Those who would legalize discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or any other grounds are gravely mistaken about the values that make our nation strong," Mr. Clinton said in a letter to the Gay and Lesbian Victory Fund. "The essential right to equality must not be denied by a ballot initiative or otherwise."

The letter was dated Monday and — with the blessing of the White House — was released Tuesday by the group, a political action committee that supports openly gay candidates.

At the start of his administration, Mr. Clinton found himself embroiled in controversy over his campaign pledge to lift the ban on homosexuals in the military.

After that difficult beginning, the White House made an effort to recast Mr. Clinton's image to less liberal terms. But with his unequivocal letter to the victory fund, the president has placed himself squarely in opposition to a major conservative religious drive to promote such ballot measures. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

President Clinton in a speech to police officers in Ohio, referring to the crime bill: "If Congress will pass this bill soon I will respond by cutting through red tape ... so that within a year 20,000 new police officers are hired and start the training that they need to make our streets safer." (AP)

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What Japan Could Do

Last week the issues in contention between the United States and Japan were complex and could be argued either way. But this Tuesday the United States was clearly in the right to declare Japan in violation of a 1989 accord that promised Motorola unfettered access to the cellular phone market in the heavily populated Tokyo-Nagoya region. The declaration triggers a several-months process during which the United States will prepare a list of sanctions.

The declaration is fully justified. Japan has systematically thwarted promises that it made under the accord. Five years later, Motorola, a technological leader around the world, accounts for less than 2 percent of the Tokyo-Nagoya market. And sanctions are warranted — because telecommunications services are not covered by international treaty, the United States has no good recourse other than to retaliate unilaterally.

The danger is that this specific trade dispute will escalate into unbridled war. But if-for-rat sanctions would be mutually harmful. More likely, Japan and the United States will renegotiate Motorola's status, as they have in past conflicts.

Under the 1989 agreement, Japan provided Motorola a portion of its spectrum for cellular service in the Tokyo-Nagoya region. But it also insisted that Motorola, which works with Japanese partners, team up with Nippon Ido Tushin Corporation, known as IDO, which was licensed to operate Motorola's techno-

logy. But IDO was a cynical choice. It had already invested in the cellular technology of Motorola's main competitor, Nippon Telegraph and Telephone. The conflict of interest led IDO to halfhearted efforts to market Motorola's technology — a technology that has won a huge share of business outside Tokyo and in many other countries.

This problem has at least two straightforward solutions. Japan could revoke IDO's license to operate Motorola's system, and provide the license to some other Japanese company. In the Osaka region, Motorola joined forces with a Japanese company to take over nearly half the cellular market in two years; that contrasts with IDO's 2 percent share after five years. The other solution would be to require IDO to expand the system by specific amounts according to a preset timetable.

Last week the United States clamored for Japan to accept numerical targets for imports of cars, insurance, telecommunications and medical equipment. The Japanese agreed to discuss only procedural and institutional roadblocks in U.S. exports. What the Motorola case shows is that in at least some notable instances the debate is artificial. Japan could solve Motorola's problem with a quick institutional fix — removing the conflict of interest posed by IDO's participation — or by numerical targets for Motorola's penetration. What Japan is lacking is not the tools to provide access, but the will.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Patchwork Map for Yet More War in the Balkans

By Charles H. Fairbanks Jr.

WASHINGTON — Last week NATO adopted a new, two-track policy: an ultimatum to the Serbs and Bosnians to withdraw their artillery from Sarajevo, and American agreement to join Britain and France in pressuring the Bosnians to sign the Owen-Stoltenberg peace plan.

What is assumed in all public discussion of the Bosnian genocide is that the signing of a peace plan will end the carnage. But since 1988 ethnic conflicts have started in eight areas of the former Communist world, from Bosnia to Tajikistan, and although every one

There is an alternative. It begins with the admission that the conditions for a final settlement are not present today.

of these conflicts has seen agreements and treaties signed and signed, in not one case have they ended the killing.

The latest Geneva agreement will not end the war. It is not a solution or a settlement, although it will probably reduce the level of violence temporarily.

If you doubt this, look at the provisions for Sarajevo: no settlement agreed upon among the parties, but United Nations control for two years with the expectation, anywhere and everywhere, of a settlement. Mostar is to be handled in a similar way.

Or look at the map. The partition of Bosnia looks like three or four gerrymandered congressional districts warring together in mortal struggle. What remains of Bosnia, still a member of the United Nations, amounts to

four enclaves separated from each other by enemy territory, without secure access to the outside world. There is no guaranteed access to the sea, and every airport is commanded by Serbian artillery. Roads, railroads and electric lines are cut by the new borders. Without massive aid from the West, economic collapse and famine will ensue.

The absurdities of this territorial settlement come to focus at Brcko, a port on the Sava River across from Croatia, once inhabited by a majority of Muslims, now riddled by mortar fire. Under the Owen-Stoltenberg plan, Brcko is to be simultaneously (a brilliant stroke!) the access of the Muslims to the river trade route and a corridor for the Serbs between their two biggest areas of Bosnia. How will that be achieved? By an overpass!

If it is the Serbs who get the ground level, the assumption is that the Muslims will peacefully pass overhead every day, less than 10 meters above the very people who raped their daughters and mothers. The Serbs, meanwhile, will calmly go about their business under the guns of the Croats across the river who slaughtered their fathers and mothers under the Nazi-sponsored Ustaša regime.

South of Mostar, where Bosnia has been demanding access to the sea and Croatia refuses to give it, a solution now being negotiated is to tunnel Croatia will have sovereignty over the sea, Bosnia the mineral rights. Elsewhere the Bosnian enclaves will be linked by "corridors," that is, roads, perhaps "sovereign," more likely merely "guaranteed."

The Owen-Stoltenberg map is quite simply the most artificial, the most bizarre, the most unworkable territorial arrangement in modern history. (It is unjust, too, but why quibble?) Such an arrangement could work only if the parties to it were fundamentally satisfied with their shares, as the United States and Canada are with their artificial border; or if the United States, Britain and France were all willing to commit overwhelming military power, in the form of peacekeeping forces, to guard the full length of these lacework borders and to overawe the feuding parties. Neither situation exists.

In fact, the entire territorial settlement is a formula for future war, and for endless, agonizing debates about American and European intervention.

The agreement will founder on the clause asserting the right of refugees to return to the homes from which they were "ethnically cleansed." Since this would negate the Owen-Stoltenberg solution by ethnic separation, it will not happen. But refugees will claim their right to return. Governments will back them, assert that the agreement has been broken and take back their own promises.

The reason the Owen-Stoltenberg agreement is taken seriously is simple: The Western governments have no idea what to do. They want to forget about the Bosnians but are ashamed to acknowledge it to their publics. The result is Owen-Stoltenberg, a process that may have begun seriously but has become an effort to force the victims to give public legitimacy to the war of force and terror. Westerners are asking these people to shovel out their own graves so that we won't feel bad.

There is an alternative. It begins with the admission that the conditions for a final settlement are not present today, as they were not present in the Arab-Israeli dispute from 1948 until Anwar Sadat's historic trip to Jerusalem. In the absence of a settlement, the war will go

on. But it does not necessarily have to continue with high levels of violence and suffering.

If you visit the theater of war, you may be surprised to find that "the front" in most places, is an open field, without shelter or shooting. The greatest suffering is caused by the interruption of food, medicine and supplies for heat and communications. These are ways in which the conflict hurts civilians, the innocents, violating every civilized law of war.

The international community does not have the will to end the war. But it can secure for most of the noncombatants a relatively normal life in a sovereign state, not a helpless ward of the United Nations. This applies above all to the Bosnians, who have suffered the most, but also to the Catholics (Croats) of central Bosnia and to ordinary Serbs who are paying for the cruelties of Slobodan Milosevic and his nationalist allies.

The first step is the ultimatum. The next steps are the opening of a Bosnian airport, whether at Tuzla or built from scratch; the dropping of the arms embargo against the Bosnians and Croats; and ending the economic sanctions against Serbia. As the Bosnians become more able to defend themselves, the international peacekeeping forces can be withdrawn.

There are many complications and dangers to be considered in exploring this alternative. But until the West re-examines the basic logic of the Owen-Stoltenberg peace negotiations, it will remain trapped in a policy without foresight, without realism, without coherence and without dignity.

The writer is research professor of international relations at the Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Saddam Is Responsible

Iraq has been moving toward meeting United Nations terms on disarmament, and in so doing it has improved its claim to have the United Nations lift the punishing economic sanctions. The United States and other UN members have responded by adding new conditions. Not only must Iraq meet intrusive disarmament requirements, it must also recognize the border that the United Nations drew between it and Kuwait, end persecution of its Kurds and Shiites and prove its disarmament compliance over time.

The adding of new conditions when a party gets within range of meeting old ones is known as moving the goalposts. Usually it is unfair. If it became a rule, it would give target states a positive disincentive to respect UN strictures. But Iraq is different.

It is different because both the foreign and the domestic policies practiced by its leader, Saddam Hussein, have richly earned universal fear and loathing. Not to say that no crasser motives are at play, such as keeping Iraq's oil off a depressed international market, but a legitimate and shared prudence compels other nations, of various political hues, to stay united and on guard against this demonstrably unprincipled violator of peace and human rights. The break in normal UN ways is disagreeable but seems a modest price to pay to contain his real and potential danger.

The disappointing truth is that the embargo and the other punitive elements that go with it have so far failed in their inner purpose of ending Saddam Hussein's rule — although the policy has restored much regional normality and brought a tenuous relief to northern Kurds. But the inconclusiveness of the policy is more an argument for keeping the pressure on than for taking it off. If other nations must live with Saddam Hussein indefinitely, better that he be contained.

Many people remain troubled by the suffering of the innocent and unconsented Iraqi people. Their pain is real, and Saddam Hussein has exploited it to muster support for terminating sanctions. It needs to be underlined that UN policy permits entry of medicines and foodstuffs. But the Iraqi leader, citing violations of "sovereignty," refuses to use the privilege. UN conditions center on monitoring Iraqi purchases and distribution and, unquestionably, do trample on Iraqi sovereignty. That is Iraq's burden for having started and lost the Gulf War. Saddam Hussein is responsible for denying his people the humanitarian relief that others are eager to furnish them.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Lagging Family Income

The United States has created new jobs remarkably fast in the last two decades in response to a rapidly growing population. But average family income has remained almost flat. That is the point that President Bill Clinton mainly addresses in his first economic report. The annual report always lacks the showmanship of the State of the Union address and the specificity of the budget. But this year it offers a good view of the strategy by which the president hopes to get from here to there in the subject on which the next election largely depends.

Average income has hardly risen in recent years because productivity — the output of each hour of labor — has gone up very slowly. Productivity rose at a brisk pace from World War II until that pivotal year of the oil crisis, 1973. It recovered slightly in the 1980s, and Mr. Clinton now sees a substantial improvement in the 1990s — not back to the high rates of a generation ago but up to a level that should show comfortable increases in earnings.

Why should anyone think Mr. Clinton might succeed where his last three predecessors struggled mightily and failed? His Council of Economic Advisors claims three reasons. Because population growth is slower, the labor force is expanding only half as fast as it did in the 1970s — meaning that it is slightly

older, steadier and more experienced. This labor force will also be better equipped. Business investment is rising strongly because the federal budget deficit, which preempts investment, is coming down. Finally, the administration thinks that its plans for greater public investment in training, transportation and communications will help.

It has to be said that no one has ever fully explained the ups and downs of the productivity numbers, which makes forecasts here more than ordinarily chancy. But the Clinton administration is engaged in a coherent attempt to regain the kind of performance that Americans used to be able to take for granted.

On the subject of incomes, the economic report emphasizes the deeply troubling increase in inequality in America in the same last two decades. The administration rejects the accusation that the cause is imports from low-wage countries. The new inequality is equally visible in the parts of the economy untouched by imports and, the report argues, arises principally from new technology. The remedy is not to fight trade or technical advances but rather to provide better education for working people and, especially, for their children. Failure would mean a society that is more dangerously divided than ever.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Lack of Will on Proliferation

For multinational controls (against nuclear proliferation) to work, they need some bite. In the past, the Cold War divisions between the United States and the Soviet Union made this practically impossible. Today the problem is just the opposite. With the United States the unrivaled superpower, the means are there. The problem is will — American will. Instead of using its status to stiffen policies of violators, the United States has declined to back up the International Atomic Energy Agency's demand for greater access to North Korea sites and has offered Pyongyang extra goodies such as light water reactor technology for fulfilling obligations it has already agreed to.

Whether or not Pyongyang has the bomb is beyond our competence to judge. But we do know two things: that those who do have the competence say they are unable to do their job, and that any inspection that allows the suspects to determine what is and what is not off-limits to inspectors is a farce. If we learned anything from Iraq, it is that these kinds of inspections may be worse than no inspections because they breed a false sense of security. The IAEA director-general, Hans Blix, rightly says that if he does not have access to resolve all issues — including undeclared sites — "there will be no detente." If the nonproliferation regime collapses, it will not be because the IAEA took a stand. It will be because others didn't.

— Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong).

Arms Are Streaming Into the Balkans

By John K. Cooley

MOSCOW — Whether or not NATO involvement in Bosnia peacekeeping leads to a wider Balkan or European war, all parties would do well to pay close attention to how international blockade runners and embargo busters keep cash, oil and arms flowing in the fighters.

Russians, whose sympathies are with their fellow Slavs and Orthodox Christians, the Serbs, worry about aid from the Muslim world to the Bosnian Muslims.

As a Russian journalist who covered the American war in Vietnam and the Soviet one in Afghanistan puts it, "Bosnia is a new frontier for Muslim fundamentalism."

Dagbog like Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, a Russian, is a vocal proponent in the Balkans. His call for Russian action to "conquer and police" Muslim nations like Iran, Turkey and Afghanistan strike powerful nationalist echoes in Russia.

This generates pressure on President Boris Yeltsin's policymakers. Private Russian profiteers and racketeers — the new class of Russians now moving out of the country vast quantities of the foreign currency they want to open up desperately need to stabilize its economy — are probably helping the Serbs acquire the guns and oil they need for war.

Many Russians deplore this hemorrhage of capital abroad, estimated by Leonid Fitul, director of Moscow's Center for Strategic and Global Studies, at about \$15 billion a year. But the same Russians and others, not necessarily followers of Mr. Zhirinovskiy, would like to see aid for the Serbs not left to the mercy of their own desperate need, but confined to the few Russian volunteers known to be fighting with the Bosnian Serbs.

The Russians deplore that Iran, Saudi Arabia and other Arab and Muslim powers support the Bosnian Muslim cause with arms, cash and volunteers. Analysts in Moscow point out that Iranian and possibly some Arab oil seeps through the holes in the United Nations embargo, reaching Serbia and its junior partner in what is left of the old Yugoslavia, Montenegro.

When Serbian attacks began in earnest in 1991, Iran tried to send the Bosnians arms and some Revolutionary Guards as volunteers. U.S. and UN authorities intercepted the first plane load in Zagreb.

Next, Hezbollah and other pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon sent arms — again through Croatia — this time

with some success. Former mujahidin trained by the United States and Pakistan to fight the Soviets in Afghanistan after the Soviet invasion in 1979 were recruited in about 30 different Muslim countries to fight as volunteers in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Beginning in January 1993, arms from former Soviet stockpiles purchased by international arms dealers began to penetrate the UN embargo and arrive in Bosnia.

Allegations were published in Europe that bribes had been paid to Croats and even individual UN peacekeeping personnel to facilitate this traffic. Croatia and Slovenia received "hush" payments of oil deliveries from Algeria, Libya and the Gulf, according to these reports.

Ramzi Tavkan, a former Turkish officer advising the Bosnians, told European and Russian journalists that by July 1993 arms smugglers had secured safe and reliable routes into Bosnia to supply the Muslim forces. Some weapons were purchased from Serbian forces. The Bosnian government reported the execution of two Serbian officers for this traffic with the enemy.

Russians with experience in the region claim that arms dealers have managed to divert to Bosnia weapons which the cash-starved Serbs believed they were selling to Mideast states, especially Iran and Libya.

In return, Iran and possibly others have shipped crude oil to Serbia. Earlier, this oil was moved by private traders from Iran's port of Bandar Abbas to the Red Sea through the Red Sea to Egypt's Suez-Mediterranean oil pipeline. At the Egyptian pipeline terminal of Sidi Kreit, near Alexandria, tankers carry the oil to Romania's Black Sea ports. Blockade-runners and small tankers navigate around Romania's Danube waterway system to Serbia, often reportedly evading UN controls.

Starting this month, private traders will no longer exclusively control Iran's oil shipments through Egypt's pipeline. The oil journal Middle East Economic Survey has reported that Iran's national oil company is to begin shipping oil on its own account. Some of the new shipments may be stored at Agthi Theodoris in Greece, under arrangements with a Greek company that began in November.

While trying to track such oil shipments, allied investigators also seek in trace sanctions-busting payments for

oil and arms. Lately they have focused on what looks like a minor Russian migration to Cyprus, where more than 1,000 small offshore companies have been set up with Russian partners and capital — much of it believed to be fugitive dollars exported by successful Russian wheeler-dealers and former high Communist Party officials.

The European Commission's Sanctions Monitoring Committee has asked governments to make hundreds of investigations of reported embargo violations. Italy, according to the committee, received 633 such requests by last month. Germany was a close second with 626 requests.

If Balkan conflict continues, allied and UN authorities, if they truly wish to threaten supplies, will have to vastly improve both their intelligence-gathering and their countermeasures. Otherwise, future UN control efforts may prove to be even more of a mockery than they are now.

The writer, an ABC correspondent based in Cyprus, specializes in coverage of the Middle East and Eastern Mediterranean. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.



East Asia's Arms Trade Is Going Local

By Gerald Segal

LONDON — Britain's practice of selling weapons to Malaysia and Indonesia while providing development aid has become an issue. Environmentalists and human rights advocates cry foul. A committee of Parliament is investigating whether there has been a violation of the rules against linking arms and aid. The controversy obscures the fact that the arms trade in East Asia is changing into a much more complex business.

Sales of military hardware off the shelf are declining. Purchases of major weapons by East Asia in 1992 totaled \$3.6 billion, down from \$5.2 billion in 1987 in constant-dollar prices.

While arms exports to East Asia fall, competition between European and American weapons sellers intensifies. The provision of "sweeteners," whether in bribes or linkage with aid projects, is likely to increase.

More arms are being bought within the region. Just as East Asians learned to produce civilian goods that they once had to import from the West, so they are now expanding their arms industries.

Spending on defense is not rising as a percentage of GNP in East Asia because most countries are in the midst of rapid economic growth. However, absolute spending on defense is increasing. From 1985 to 1992, outlays rose by 28.5 percent in Japan, 63 percent in South Korea, 25 percent in China, 31 percent in Malaysia, 36 percent in Singapore and 30 percent in Taiwan.

Many countries in the region have industries with advanced technology and a pool of engineers and scientists. Hard-pressed defense industries in the West have learned from the civil sector just how capable the East Asians can become. Moreover, they need East Asian business.

South Korea is acquiring 120 F-16 fighters from the United States, but only 12 are being bought off the shelf; the rest will be assembled from kits or by co-production. Taiwan's purchase of F-16s from America will involve a significant amount of work for the Taiwan aerospace industry. Other states in the region are also using arms purchases from the West to lay the basis for an indigenous aerospace and weapons business. Malaysia's acquisition of FA-18s from the United States includes coproduction, as did Indonesia's order of F-16s.

Of course, sometimes the desire for indigenousness has its price. This was seen in South Korea's development of an anti-aircraft system that could not distinguish between friendly and enemy planes. But Western companies realize the risks of underestimating East Asian industry in its early stages. The region has a record of learning fast and then sending exports to the West and capturing significant slices of the market.

Arms manufacturers in the West

are inclined to cooperate, especially European companies that are often shut out of the United States on national security grounds.

The development of aerospace and defense businesses in East Asia has important lessons for the wider world. Total arms sales to the region will continue to fall, but that is not the part of the market to watch. Instead, increasingly complex co-production arrangements and co-ownership of defense companies are likely. Just as more than half the trade between developed industrial powers takes place within single multinational firms, trade in the defense sector will gradually go the same way.

China, anxious to limit arms sales to Taiwan, will find this process increasingly difficult to control.

International Herald Tribune.

Business as Usual

THE MOST important capital good produced in the West today remains not oil or automobiles or airplanes. It is armaments.

Many people imagine that the rearmament process was limited in time and place to the United States and to the eight years of the Reagan administration. In fact it began 20 years earlier and became a generalized phenomenon throughout the West. It is now estimated to be a \$900-billion-a-year business.

Nothing in current moves toward detente and demilitarization indicates that this will change. No production cutbacks or economic conversions are being considered in any country that would have more than a token effect on the global arms system.

— John Ralston Saul, commenting in The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Viennese Ball

VIENNA — The State Ball, or "Hofball," took place in the historic "Hofburg" of the Imperial Burg, which was gorgeously decorated for the occasion and for which some three thousand persons were invited. The costumes of the nobility of Hungary, Poland, Austria and Dalmatia, combined with the crown of white and red uniforms, mingled with the charming collection of the ladies, formed a wonderful spectacle. Functionally at nine o'clock, the Imperial procession was opened by the Grand Master of Ceremonies, General Count Hunyady and the Grand Maître de la Cour, Prince Hohenlohe.

1944: Carolines Bombed

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS — [From our New York edition:] Army Liberator bombing planes in their deepest penetration into Japan's recent empire, have attacked in force Ponape Island, important enemy base in the Carolines about 400 miles from the great Truk naval base. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today (Feb. 16). Fifty-five tons of bombs dropped on Ponape at noon on Feb. 14, hit shore installations and sank a small cargo ship in Ponape harbor. The bombers met no fighter opposition and all returned safely to base.

1919: Fight Over Fiume

PARIS — Whatever the outcome, Serbia has shown sound political judgment and a high regard for the cause of peace by offering to submit to arbitration the question whether Fiume is to belong to Italy or to the

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OPINION

Millionaires Could Lose If This Trend Continues

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — Should middle-class and poor people have less power at the ballot box than the wealthy? Should incumbents begin a campaign with often-prohibitive advantages over the candidates who challenge them? Should a large number of places in the United States Senate be reserved for millionaires?

Most people would answer all of these questions with an emphatic "no." Yet the rising cost of American political campaigns has created a system that often answers "yes" to each of them.

What has happened to the price of winning elections is similar to what has happened to the price of medicine. In hospitals there are those wonderful (and expensive) new machines and procedures. In politics, there is the growing importance of the paid political commercial, increasingly sophisticated polling and direct mail techniques, and the rise of an army of smart political consultants who get paid leisure-class fees for running "populist" campaigns.

Somebody has to finance all this. If you are a multimillionaire, you can dip into your bank account. That is one reason why in 1992 at least 51 of the 100 members of the Senate were millionaires. Millionaires can spend what they want because the Supreme Court ruled in 1976, in *Buckley v. Valeo*, that it was a violation of free-speech guarantees to stop them from doing so. The court's concern for the First Amendment was admirable, but its decision gave a huge political advantage to the wealthy.

If you are not rich, you have to go begging, and the most obvious people to beg from are the organizers of political action committees for companies, professional groups and trade unions. They can write the biggest checks and usually give them to incumbents, on the self-fulfilling theory that incumbents will be back. Thus, House incumbents running in 1992 received eight times more PAC money than those who challenged them.

And money matters even when there is no incumbent. In 1992 contests pitting newcomers against each other, the candidate spending more money won three races out of four.

All these figures come from an important article that appeared last year in the *Yale Law and Policy Review*. Its authors, Jamil Raskin, a professor at American University's law school, and John Bonifaz, of the Center for Responsive Politics, argue that a new barrier has been erected to political participation. They call it the "wealth primary." If candidates are to have any chance of winning, the regular primary, not to mention the election, they need to raise huge sums first.

They compare the wealth primary to the old "white primaries" in the South. The courts struck down the white primaries, which deprived blacks of a chance to participate in Democratic primaries, the only voting that mattered in the then

one-party South. The wealth primary, Mr. Raskin and Mr. Bonifaz contend, is the same sort of violation of the Constitution's equal protection guarantees.

The authors concede that their legal theory is unlikely to win favor from the current Supreme Court. But their argument, underscored, why campaign finance reform is essential if America is to preserve not just the form but also the substance of democracy. Money, properly, lubricates the economic market. But money is not supposed to play the same dominant role in the political process. That is why bribery and vote-buying are illegal. The rule is, "one person, one vote," not "one dollar, one vote." The law allows companies, but not the government, to be bought and sold.

The solutions to this problem are at hand, embodied in competing bills passed by the Senate and the House. In different ways, they would place some limits on the cost of campaigns (the equivalent of medical cost containment) and provide some public financing to give challengers — and others unable or unwilling to raise big bucks — a fair chance to make their case.

Public financing is often attacked as "never financing of politicians." But incumbent politicians receive such financing now, thanks to their large staff allowances and free mailing privileges. Campaign reform is designed to give a few of those resources to challengers.

Nonetheless, the reform effort could get hung up on the public financing issue. There is an alternative, at least in the case of Senate races. It would involve requiring federally licensed television stations to give a reasonable amount of free time to Senate candidates within 45 or 60 days of the election. This would take one of the biggest costs out of a campaign budget.

There are problems with this, of course. Free-time provisions will not work for House elections, since they would create nightmarish problems for media markets covering dozens of House districts. Also, free time amounts to a tax imposed on television stations and no one else. And Federal Communications Commission rules are such that channels available only on cable would not be covered by free-time provisions.

Fred Wertheimer, president of Common Cause and a longtime advocate of campaign reform, notes that free-time requirements are beginning to win broad acceptance across the political spectrum. He notes that Ross Perot, Bob Dole, Bill Clinton and William Buckley have all spoken favorably of the idea in principle. Free time, moreover, is the rule in almost every other Western democracy.

However, it gets done, money's writ in American politics has to be limited. Millionaires should be able to buy as many cars and houses as they want, but it should not be so easy for them to buy Senate seats, or the favor of senators.

Washington Post Writers Group.

"UNTIL THOSE FOLKS GET TIRED OF KILLING EACH OTHER OVER THERE, BAD THINGS WILL CONTINUE TO HAPPEN." — Clinton, after the latest slaughter of civilians in Bosnia



A Moment on His Way to the Bullfights

By Arthur Higbee

PARIS — Ernest Hemingway and Scott Fitzgerald had a friendship that blew hot and cold over two decades. It must have been during a cold spell that Fitzgerald — as quoted not long ago by Peter S. Prescott — remarked, "Ernest would always give a helping hand to a man on a ledge a little higher up." [Mr. Prescott was reviewing James R. Mellow's biography "Hemingway: A Life Without Consequences." for *The Washington Post*.]

I met Hemingway once when I was on a ledge lower than his, and giving a few idle thoughts to jumping. I was a correspondent in the Paris bureau of *United Press*, a shelf of respectable height, but Hemingway was a Nobel-prize winning

seen in weeks, exclaimed, "Isn't that Ernest Hemingway?"

Standing at the end of the bar, talking on the telephone, was a tall man with a white beard, handsome and imposing enough to be God the Father.

"It's Hemingway, all right," I said.

"Why don't you ask him to have a drink with us?" she said, just knowing I wouldn't dare.

What matter if the barman at the Ritz threw me out? My life was over anyway. "I'll ask him," I said.

"No, no, don't," she said. "I was just kidding."

"I wasn't," I said, squaring my shoulders and striding to the bar. Hemingway had just ended his phone call.

"Mr. Hemingway," I said, "the young lady at the far table and I would like you to join us for a drink if you have time."

He looked at me, then across the room at her. Whether it was because I was so obviously on the spot, or because she was so pretty — she really did look like a cross between Gene Tierney and Audrey Hepburn, as people often remarked — he said, "I've got another phone call to make, and then I'll join you."

When I returned to the table The Girl asked, "What'd he say? What'd he say?"

"He said he'd join us for a drink. Maybe he was just kidding."

A few minutes later, with both of us studiously not looking toward the end of the bar, a shadow loomed over the table and Hemingway sat down. We ordered another round of Bloody Marys.

Hemingway told us he was going down to Spain for the bullfights. He said he had fully recovered from injuries suf-

fered when his small plane had crashed in the African jungle a few months before. He asked me what kind of car I drove, and when I told him I had a Triumph TR-2 — a big engine for a small chassis — he remarked, "Get up the manifold pressure in one of those and you can really roll."

We chatted for a few moments. Then he looked at his watch and said, "I'd like to stay longer but I've got a dinner date. Nice talking to you."

The Girl took my hand and smiled warmly at me for the first time in weeks. "You've got nerve," she said.

I signaled for the check. "Monseigneur Hemingway a part," the waiter said. Mr. Hemingway had paid for the drinks.

It turned out to be a beautiful evening, with things just the way they had been once upon a time. Though The Girl was committed to leaving the next morning — she had some family obligations back in the States — she said she would come back in the fall, and she did. But that is another story.

I read years later that Hemingway, world-famous but not instantly recognizable to absolutely everybody, liked it when strangers came up to him and asked him to sign his autograph or have a drink. Anyway, he gave me a helping hand when I was on a ledge below his.

International Herald Tribune.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Timely Military Move

Moving weapons systems such as Patriot missiles to the Korean Peninsula is not only a valid political message but a timely military move. Two years as a tactical planner in Seoul taught me one unforgettable lesson: any war in Korea will be a come-as-you-are affair for our side. Why? North Korea's forces are massed near the DMZ, thus reducing to near zero both warning and time to reinforce the South before the bullets fly.

Bartering with an outlaw country to convince it to observe a treaty to which it is a party flies in the face of the sensible conduct of international affairs. Pyongyang is bound by international law to observe its nuclear commitments. If it is unwilling to accept that simple fact of international life, there is neither hope of negotiating with the Kims nor any reason to believe their diplomatic undertakings.

There is every reason to prepare now for the North to initiate hostilities with little or no warning. Kim Il Sung proved his willingness to do so 44 years ago.

DARRELL M. LOWE
Rabat, Morocco.

Mistake or Much Worse?

Regarding "In This Caricature of America, Everybody Skates Away Scott-Free" (Opinion, Feb. 7) by T. R. Reid:

Indeed it is a sorry time and state of affairs when the justice system becomes hostage to a dubious new set of "values." Police beat a man senseless on video; sons confess to murdering their parents; wives are battered; a husband's penis is severed; a man "protects" his home by shooting and killing a Halloween "intruder" — and the perpetrators all manage to find jurors that more or less pardon them.

After the German judge set free the man who stabbed Monica Seles last year at a Hamburg tennis tournament, we now have a shameful new case of acquiescing to a \$25-million-dollar lawsuit and/or politically correct judgment in the Tonya Harding case.

What sort of precedents and examples are we creating for future generations by these scandalous sentences and steady court cases shown on television at all hours of the day? Besides all the taxpayer-granted violence, with the ruthlessly

skate for the United States in the Olympics, where are the simple rules of fair play, sportsmanship, pride and honor?

N. INGWERSEN
Hamburg.

Today's German Military

Regarding "Wider NATO Games" (Jan. 13):

General Klaus Naumann is by no means commander in chief of the German armed forces, or Bundeswehr. His correct title is inspector general of the armed forces.

In peacetime, the post of commander in chief is held by the federal minister of defense, Volker Rühe, according to the German constitution.

Should war break out, command would automatically go to Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

The German constitution thus provides that any kind of governmental power, including command of the military, should be held exclusively by democratically elected representatives of the people.

DIETRICH LEIMSNER
Königsberg, Germany.

This report on the ethical vacuum at the United States Naval Academy failed to mention an obvious contributing factor: the appalling behavior of the academy graduate Oliver North, class of 1968. Such "heroes" serve as negative role models.

CHARLES R. NEWKIRK
U.S. Naval Academy, Class of 1963.
Gerbun, Germany.

Women in Parliament

Regarding "The Eternal Butler" (Features, Jan. 25):

Lady Astor was the first woman to sit in the House of Commons but not the first woman elected to Parliament. That honor belongs to Countess Markievicz of Ireland. However, the countess did not take her seat in Parliament because of Irish differences with England.

FLORENCE M. MURPHY
Colorado Springs.

BOOKS

TIME AND CHANCE: Gerald Ford's Appointment With History

By James Cannon. 496 pages. \$25. HarperCollins.

Reviewed by Douglas Brinkley

WHEN a perspiring and barely composed Richard Nixon announced his resignation as president on Aug. 8, 1974, under threat of imminent impeachment by the House Judiciary Committee, millions of television viewers knew they were witnessing a tragic and unprecedented moment in history. The next day, not long after Nixon gave his famous "victory" salute and embarked on a one-way flight to San Clemente, California, Michigan's plain-spoken congressman, Gerald R. Ford, was sworn in as the 38th U.S. president.

Ford, the man who stepped up to the plate in the midst of the United States' greatest constitutional crisis since the Civil War, has been alternately ridiculed and ignored. Deeming Ford too dull and inconsequential a figure for serious scholarly inquiry, John Updike went so far as to mockingly title his recent novel — about a junior college professor and academic trivialist — "Memories of the Ford Administration."

With "Time and Chance," however, those days of scholarly neglect and comical trivialization are over. James Cannon, former national affairs editor for *Newsweek* and Ford's domestic policy adviser, has written a superbly provocative and arresting biography that traces Ford's life from his July 14, 1913, birth in Omaha, Nebraska, to his Sept. 1974, decision to pardon Nixon of all Watergate conspiracy

WHAT THEY'RE READING

Robert Crowley, editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Military History*, is reading "The Orchard Keeper" by Cormac McCarthy.

"He is one of the great literary stylists of our time. If I were teaching writing, there are passages I would read out loud to my students. He is a Southern novelist with all of the depth of Faulkner but more accessible and without the dead weight of that Faulknerian prose."

(Lawrence Malkin, JHT)



charges. Although Cannon is clearly sympathetic to his former boss, "Time and Chance" is for the most part diligent, objective history, containing thorough archival research and almost 300 interviews with Cannon's own political analysis. It is also a highly readable story that not only elevates Ford to near greatness, but also transforms "the long national nightmare of Watergate" into a national triumph. By documenting Ford's lifelong obsession with truth and honesty, Cannon is able to argue convincingly that there was no prenegotiated pardon deal made between Nixon and Ford.

Much of "Time and Chance" is devoted to tracing the personalities of Ford and Nixon, polar opposites in character who shared almost identical Republican philosophies, as they emerged as young Washington leaders. Ford was thrilled when Eisenhower selected Nixon to be his vice presidential candidate in 1952 and good loyalty by him when Tom Dewey tried to force him off the ticket because of Nixon's "secret campaign fund." Nixon never forgot Ford's support. Both men were highly ambitious, with Nixon wanting no job short of the presidency and Ford hell-bent on someday be-

coming speaker of the House. Yet if members in both parties distrust "Tricky Dick," they all respected "Jerry" for his honesty and conciliatory, bipartisan approach to congressional decision-making; so much so that LBJ appointed him as the only Republican member of the House to serve on the Warren Commission's investigation of JFK's assassination.

But for all his innate goodness, Ford was still capable of dealing in the Nixonian games of low-rent politics: irresponsibly insisting that LBJ bomb Hanoi during the 1968 presidential campaign; leading the unconscionable effort to impeach the towering liberal Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas for a possible minor conflict-of-interest infraction; and callously dumping Vice President Nelson Rockefeller during his doomed 1976 presidential campaign in favor of Bob Dole. (Ford has called his treatment of Rockefeller "one of the few cowardly things I did in my life.") But what differentiated the pipe-puffing Ford from most other outspoken politicians was the likability factor: the fact that everybody in Washington knew he was true to his word, could keep a secret and abhorred lies.

There were high-minded Republicans, too many to name, who like Ford thought that public service and duty, not back-room deals and raw power itself, were the rewards of being an elected official. In the end these Republicans disowned Nixon and were infuriated that Ford pardoned him. A year later many of these Republicans would abandon Ford for Ronald Reagan in his failed attempt to seize the Republican presidential nomination in 1976. "Time and Chance" makes it convincingly clear, however, that though unpopular and politically fatal, Nixon's pardon was the right thing to do.

Only a brief summary chapter of "Time and Chance" assesses Ford's 895 days as president. "Time and Chance" leads one to conclude that the Ford administration represented a subtle but clear break with the JFK-LBJ-Nixon past and shares common ground with the Carter and first Reagan administrations, in that its primary objective was to restore the public's faith in government. No matter Nixon's fate, when the full record is examined, history will treat Gerald Ford kindly.

Douglas Brinkley, a professor of history at the University of New Orleans and the author of biographies of Dean Acheson and James Forrestal, wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

TO OUR READERS IN FRANCE

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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal James E. Cayne, president and chief executive of Bear, Stearns Inc., demonstrates the skill that has won him many national titles. His partner is Kathie Wei-Sender of Nashville.

In deference to Mrs. Sender's well-known preference for the Precision System, Cayne opened the South hand with one club, strong and artificial. His partner doubled the one-spade overcall, showing in her methods either a relatively balanced hand with 5 to 8 points or a stronger hand lacking a spade stopper. Her final jump to six no-trump was questionable: Six clubs would have been decidedly better.

South won the opening spade lead with the ace and tested diamonds, cashing the ace and king.

He cashed the club ace and led to the diamond queen. This revealed the diamond position, and he was now sure that West had begun with five spades, at least, and four diamonds.

East erred by giving up a heart on the third round of diamonds, so when the king and ace of hearts were played Cayne knew the whole layout. East would not give up a heart with a four-card holding, so West was marked with 5-3-4-1 distribution.

It would have been a mistake to cash another heart winner, which was needed as an entry. Instead South finessed the club nine successfully, relying on his assessment of the distribution. When this won, he was able to take two more heart tricks in dummy, take another club finesse, and make all 13 tricks. This was a gain of 13 tricks, for in the

replay North-South played in three no-trump.

NORTH

♠ 98
♥ A Q J 8 5
♦ A Q 8 7
♣ 5 4 3

WEST

♠ K Q J 7 6
♥ 7 6 2
♦ J 10 9 5
♣ 7

EAST (D)

♠ 5 4 3 2
♥ J 8 4
♦ 10 8 2
♣ Q 10 8 2

SOUTH

♠ A 10
♥ K 5 3
♦ A K 4 3
♣ A K J 9 8

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:

East South West North
Pass 1♣ Pass 2♣
Pass 2NT Pass 3♣
Pass 3♦ Pass 3♥
Pass 3♠ Pass 4NT

West led the spade king.

Washington & World Business

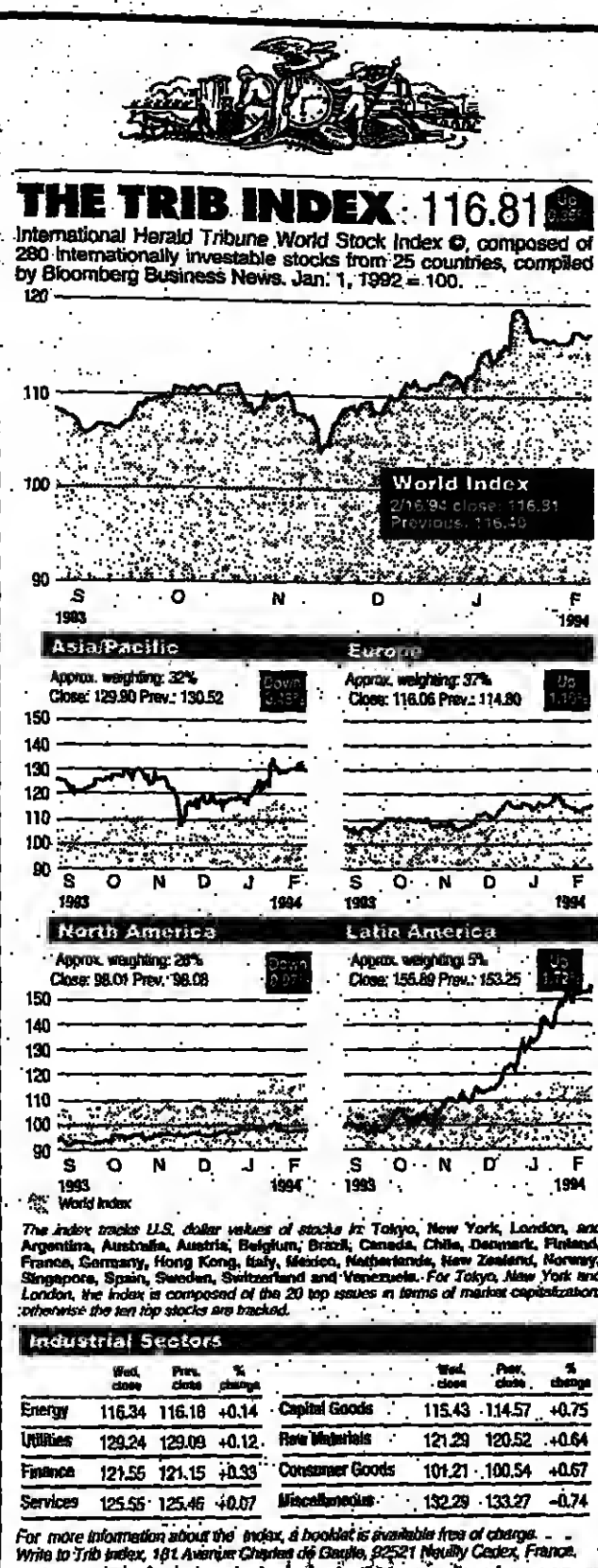
THE OUTLOOK FOR GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP

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Japan's Surplus Up Again

Exports to U.S. Balloon 9.4%

TOKYO—Japan said Wednesday its trade surplus jumped 17 percent in January from the like month a year ago, driven by brisk exports to the rest of Asia and the United States.

The Finance Ministry said Japan's overall trade surplus rose to \$6.11 billion in January from \$5.22 billion a year ago.

Japan's surplus with the United States rose for the eighth straight month, reaching \$3.13 billion from \$2.93 billion in January 1993.

After Friday's failed summit between Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and President Bill Clinton, the increase was sure to make trade hawks in Washington determined to force Japan to change its ways, economists said.

Japan's exports to the United States rose 9.4 percent, to \$7.4 billion, while the reverse flow of merchandise grew at a faster rate of 11 percent, to \$4.27 billion.

The ministry used an average exchange rate of 111.94 yen per dollar for calculating trade statistics for January, representing the yen's appreciation by 11.5 percent from a year earlier.

Economists said the surplus should trend lower in the coming months as a strong yen makes Japanese goods more expensive overseas, putting a damper on exports.

But they warned that a pick-up in the U.S. economy would spur some increased demand for Japanese goods regardless of the price.

"If we were to wait for a bit, we should see quite a bit of improvement," said Dick Benson, an economist at James Capel & Co. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Japan Criticizes U.S.

Japan's chief negotiator for the recently concluded Uruguay Round of world trade talks accused the United States on Wednesday of bad faith for pulling back tariff cut offers that helped seal the pact, Reuters reported from Geneva.

Good Business or Revenge?

Canal Plus Shake-Up Offers a Bit of Both

By Jacques Neher
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—Was last week's surprise overhaul in the ownership of Canal Plus SA simply an exercise in French capitalism designed to protect the pay-television station from being steamrolled by American media giants?

Or did it reflect the hand of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, punishing his political enemies while trying to ensure certain French companies had a leading role in the development of Europe's multimedia industry?

Probably a bit of both, analysts and political observers said, reacting to the brouhaha surrounding Monday's resignation of the station's founder and chairman, André Rousselet. He protested a shareholder pact, made behind his back, that united Agence Havas, the advertising and media concern, Compagnie Generale des Eaux, the water distributor and cable television operator, Societe Generale, the bank, and France Telecom, the state-owned telephone company.

Just as Pierre Lescure, the managing director, was named Wednesday to replace him at the helm of Canal Plus—a company that has grown over the past decade from zero to 5.7 million subscribers and 8.67 billion francs (\$1 billion) in sales—Mr. Rousselet charged that he was victim of a political plot inspired by Mr. Balladur.

"Edouard killed me," Mr. Rousselet said in a front-page opinion column published Wednesday in *Le Monde*, the French newspaper. He wrote that the prime minister has steadily imposed his will on, and installed his friends at, some of France's largest companies.

"This man, day after day, spins his web, placing at the largest companies a dozen men picked because of their loyalty, systematically evicting all those who don't show the same obedience, no matter what other merits they may have."

On Monday, Mr. Balladur said the Canal Plus shareholder pact "isn't my business," and that all he knew about it was what he "read in the newspaper."

Nevertheless, observers agreed that the move to effectively unseat Mr. Rousselet at Canal Plus carries a strong scent of political revenge. Mr. Rousselet, a Socialist, is the former campaign manager and current golfing partner of President Francois Mitterrand. He also has been a constant thorn in the side of France Telecom, opposing the heavy TDF1 direct-broadcast satellite, its strategy for introducing high-definition television and the national cable television plan. All three have been marked failures.

At the same time, some say his departure may be a good thing because it will open Canal Plus to international alliances that Mr. Rousselet fought.

"At the beginning, Rousselet was absolutely right to fight for independence and maintain an independent strategy," said Eric Michels, an analyst in Paris with Kleinwort Benson Securities. "But things have changed, and you can't remain on your own. Canal Plus is too small to build Europe's information superhighway. It needs to create alliances, with both European and American companies."

The new pact unites Generale des Eaux, Havas and Societe Generale—which together own 48.7 percent of Canal Plus. In addition, France Telecom and Generale des Eaux are taking minority stakes in Havas.

Analysts say the agreement puts the water company in the driver's seat of Canal Plus and opens the way for policies that could help it develop its unprofitable cable business in France.

But the new arrangement could turn stormy, because France Telecom and Generale des Eaux are currently fighting for control of the cable business being sold by the Caisse des Depots & Consignations, the state-run savings institution.

Cable was launched in France in 1982, but only 1.3 million subscribers have plugged in—20 percent of the households passed by cable lines.

EU Levies Fines Of \$117 Million On Steelmakers

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS—In one of its biggest antitrust cases ever, the European Union on Wednesday fined 16 steelmakers 104 million European currency units (\$117 million) Wednesday, saying the companies had flagrantly violated EU law to fix prices and share markets for steel beams.

"This is a case where everything which can be infringed has been infringed by several companies," Karel van Miert, the EU's competition commissioner, said. "We need to be tough."

Several of the companies, however, rejected the charges and said they would appeal to the European Court of Justice.

The decision threatened to worsen relations between the commission and the companies just when the EU's executive agency is trying to get steelmakers in close places and otherwise reduce capacity to bring the industry back to health.

Some in the industry saw the fines as a blatant pressure tactic, coming barely 12 hours after Mr. van Miert and the EU's industry commissioner, Martin Bangemann, had pressed senior executives of steel companies for cutbacks at a dinner meeting in Brussels.

The two insisted that the timing was coincidental, but Mr. Bangemann said their message to the executives had been clear: Come up with big cuts by the time EU industry ministers meet in April or lose a billion Euros of loans the companies are to get to help their restructuring.

The fines also could add fuel to the long-running U.S.-European disputes over steel trade, as they give official backing to a major contention of American steelmakers: that European producers operate as a cartel, to the detriment of American competitors.

"It won't simplify life with the Americans," Jean-Yves Gilet, head of international affairs for Usinor Sarcilor, said. The French steelmaker's Unimetal SA subsidiary was slapped with the second-largest fine among the 16 companies, 12.3 million Euros.

The biggest fine, 32 million Euros, was leveled at British Steel PLC, which had the biggest beam sales during the three-year period involved in the case.

A spokesman in London for British Steel said the company was "astonished" by the decision and expected to appeal, although it was still awaiting a detailed report on the commission's decision.

In Germany, Preussag AG, which was fined 9.5 million Euros, said it would use "all available means" to oppose the fines.

The companies fined made up a virtual roll call of major European steelmakers, including Arbed SA of Luxembourg, fined 11.2 million Euros, Ferrodin SPA of Italy, 9.5 million Euros, Thyssen Stahl AG of Germany, 6.5 million Euros, and Siderurgica Ariostrian Madrid SL of Spain, 10.6 million Euros.

The commission said the companies, at least as far back as 1984, had made a series of agreements to fix prices, share markets and exchange confidential information. The fines were based only on sales from July 1, 1988, to the beginning of the investigation in 1991, however, because EU producers before 1988 had the commission's permission for some forms of cooperation, part of an effort to bail the industry out of its recession of the early and mid-1980s.

Mr. Bangemann said Tuesday's meeting with industry executives had produced no new commitments on cutbacks. Private industry still rejects as insufficient the commission's decision in December to permit nearly 7 billion Euros of subsidies for state-owned producers in return for 5.6 million tons of capacity cuts.

Riva to Buy Elco Stake

Treuhandanstalt, the privatization agency for the former East Germany, said Riva SPA of Italy would buy the 40 percent of steelmaker EKO Stahl AG that it does not already own, AFP-Exel News reported from Berlin.

Metallgesellschaft Weighs a Change

By Brandon Mitcheiner
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT—Metallgesellschaft AG, the German mining and metals company recently rescued from bankruptcy, is weighing whether to sell all or part of its headquarters, located near Frankfurt's Old Opera, and move in with a subsidiary to raise and save cash, company sources said Wednesday.

A Metallgesellschaft spokesman declined comment, but other company executives who spoke on condition of anonymity said top management was actively mulling the move.

Company executives and independent analysts agreed the idea made sense, saying the pragmatism of such a move would offset any tangible loss of face.

"If they have the possibility to generate cash this way, they should do it," said one analyst.

The concern's troubles affected few stockholders, Page 11.

definitely consider the feasibility of doing so," said Johannes Reich, an analyst at M.M. Warburg Bank in Hamburg. "Any loss of prestige would be marginal compared to the

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

In Russia, Battling to Stay in Business

By Judith Ingram
New York Times Service

SARATOV, Russia—For Vladimir I. Tyurin, a Communist-era manager who has skillfully adapted to capitalist ways, the formula for success in Russian business is simple. "You need connections, money, intellect, energy and hard work," he recited.

But any visitor to the trucking business that Mr. Tyurin has built in three years notes a sixth necessity. Just inside the gate of the compound, which is opened by a young man in camouflage fatigues, an armored personnel carrier is parked. "We got it just to be on the safe side," Mr. Tyurin said.

Because of skyrocketing crime and an ineffective and sometimes corrupt police force, security in Russia and other former Soviet republics is as important an ingredient in the new economic mix as money and hard work.

Mr. Tyurin, 43, is capitalizing on that. As most entrepreneurs might do, he is turning necessity into enterprise—beginning to hire out his guards to other companies that cannot provide this important ingredient of success for themselves.

At Mr. Tyurin's company, Dorthechev Corp., guard dogs pace at the ends of tethered chains at the entrance to the yard. Video cameras monitor comings and goings. More young men in uniform, shouldering shotguns, mill around inside the office building.

Of 183 employees, 70 belong to the security brigade, which Mr. Tyurin calls a preventive service to discourage attacks from armed robbers or gangs. Many are former members of the *spetsnaz*, special troops used by the Interior Ministry in hot spots around the former Soviet Union like Azerbaijan and Georgia. Others have come from police and army ranks.

Dorthechev's trucks, with a driver and one or two security men, ply Russian roads that are as safe as the high seas in the heyday of piracy. Much of the company's business consists of taking over consignments of goods at the Russian borders from foreign shippers wary of losing their cargo to hijackers.

So far, Dorthechev has had only one decisive confrontation with extortionists. A group was trying to squeeze money out of a collective farm with which the company works, and Mr. Tyurin lent a few of his security men for a sort of late-night negotiation. He and the director of security, Vladimir

OECD Head Rejects U.S. Criticism Over Employment Policy

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—Jean-Claude Paye, the OECD chief who is fighting for a third five-year term, on Wednesday brushed aside U.S. criticism that he had failed to offer policy recommendations that would stimulate economic growth and reduce unemployment.

U.S. officials have said a draft study by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, to be discussed next month at a summit of leaders of the Group of Seven industrialized nations, had sidestepped the contentious issue of whether to reduce interest rates or take other macroeconomic steps to boost employment.

The OECD director-general said in an interview that he was "not bothered" by remarks in a recent letter from Ambassador David Aaron, the U.S. delegate to the Paris-based economic think tank.

In the letter Mr. Aaron, with backing from Washington, criticized the OECD draft for its lack of macroeconomic policy recommendations for tackling unemployment.

Mr. Paye, 59, a former French Foreign Ministry official, has been working a political tightrope since both the American and British governments said two weeks ago that they favored replacing him with a political heavyweight when his second term expires in September.

On Feb. 2, the United States said it "strongly supported" Donald Johnston, a Canadian politician, for the post because he would provide "political-level leadership" and reenergize the OECD. Britain, meanwhile, is lobbying on behalf of Nigel Lawson, the former chancellor of its Exchequer.

Mr. Paye denied Wednesday that the unemployment study had overlooked the macroeconomic dimension.

"We have told everybody, including the United States, that the final report to ministers in June will

OECD Head Rejects U.S. Criticism Over Employment Policy

focus on long-term structural problems and will include an update on macroeconomic policy."

The OECD draft report stresses the structural problems of unemployment and calls for more flexibility in the labor market, but U.S. officials say it fails to address the need for lower interest rates to help Europe out of recession.

In Washington, an official said this view had been expressed at an OECD meeting two months ago by Lawrence H. Summers, the U.S. undersecretary of the Treasury in charge of international affairs. During the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, in late January, Mr. Summers again stressed the need for an easing of monetary policy by the Bundesbank and other European central banks to stimulate European growth.

Mr. Paye said Wednesday that his final report would deal with structural and macroeconomic issues. But he said he would not take sides in the debate over macroeconomic policy. Instead, he said, "Let me quote what my father told me when I was a young man: 'Do the best you can, and let others do the talking.'"

Another U.S. official said President Bill Clinton's administration would be happy if Mr. Paye included views on macroeconomic policy measures in his final report.

Asked what results he would like to see from the summit meeting on employment, scheduled for March 14 and 15 in Detroit, Mr. Paye said he would like the Group of Seven governments "to say that our analysis and recommendations are beautiful."

He added that European governments would have difficulty introducing monetary or fiscal policies to stimulate growth "in isolation," but that he would be pleased to see collective action "to do a bit more on monetary policy, in lowering interest rates."

In New York, Taking the Search for Security Into the Street

By Peter Slatin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—While many of the manufacturing and wholesaling industries that cluster in frequently troubled neighborhoods outside this city rely on what might be called a fortress approach to security, consultants, owners and development officials have been exploring relatively new multilateral approaches to security geared toward involving communities more heavily in their own safety.

At the Pfizer Inc. drug factory in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, the security program is keyed to a comprehensive effort to improve the surrounding neighborhood, said N. David Milder, principal of DANITH

In New York, Taking the Search for Security Into the Street

Associates, a Queens-based economic-development consulting firm.

"Pfizer extends its protective umbrella out into the community," he said, by installing closed-circuit television cameras at the nearby Flushing Avenue subway station and patrolling the entrance to the station with its security guards.

He said Pfizer also works to build and revitalize housing in its neighborhood and to help people become homeowners. "They help people take possession of the area," Mr. Milder said. "Strengthening the environment helps create a defensible neighborhood."

"The actual investments were very small," said Tom Kline, manager of Pfizer's Brooklyn plant. Pfizer invested in low-income tax

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	USD	DEM	GBP	JPY	CHF	FRF	ITL	ESP	Other
Australia	1.25	1.28	1.37	1.38	1.34	1.31	1.27	1.23	1.21
Canada	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.21	1.18	1.16
Denmark	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.21	1.18	1.16
France	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.21	1.18	1.16
Germany	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.21	1.18	1.16
Italy	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.21	1.18	1.16
Japan	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.21	1.18	1.16
Switzerland	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.21	1.18	1.16
UK	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.21	1.18	1.16
US	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.21	1.18	1.16

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	Other
Australia	1.25	1.28	1.37	1.38	1.34	1.31	1.27	1.23	1.21
Canada	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.21	1.18	1.16
Denmark	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.21	1.18	1.16
France	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.21	1.18	1.16
Germany	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.21	1.18	1.16
Italy	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.21	1.18	1.16
Japan	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.21	1.18	1.16
Switzerland	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.21	1.18	1.16
UK	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.21	1.18	1.16
US	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.21	1.18	1.16

Key Money Rates									
	USD	DEM	GBP	JPY	CHF	FRF	ITL	ESP	Other
Australia	1.25	1.28	1.37	1.38	1.34	1.31	1.27	1.23	1.21
Canada	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.21	1.18	1.16
Denmark	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.21	1.18	1.16
France	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.21	1.18	1.16
Germany	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.21	1.18	1.16
Italy	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.21	1.18	1.16
Japan	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.21	1.18	1.16
Switzerland	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.21	1.18	1.16
UK	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.21	1.18	1.16
US	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.21	1.18	1.16

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Herald Tribune

MARKET DIARY

Stocks Edge Higher Ahead of Price Data

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The stock market gained but Treasury bond prices edged lower Wednesday as investors set positions before the U.S. inflation data due Thursday morning.

The government's consumer price index for January should provide a clue about the Federal Reserve Board's near-term interest rate policy. If the data show that

inflation is subdued, the Fed would look an excuse to boost interest rates soon.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond slipped 3/32 to 97 9/32, in late trading, with the yield rising to 6.46 percent from 6.45 percent Tuesday.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 9 points at 3,937.57, advancing issues led declines by an 11-to-1 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange in subdued trading.

Boeing jumped 2 1/2 to 46 1/2 in active trading and McDonnell Douglas hit a 52-week high, rising 1 1/2 to 118 1/2 after Saudi Arabia said the two companies would share an order for 50 new aircraft.

Hewlett-Packard, the maker of computers, printers and other electronics equipment, also was active, rising 3 1/2 to 89 1/2 after reporting strong first-quarter earnings.

Dollar Falls Slightly In Subdued Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar was lower Wednesday in quiet trading, with investors apparently pausing to consolidate their positions after several days of volatility, dealers said.

The dollar ended at 1.7326 Deutsche marks, down from 1.7313 DM

at Tuesday's close, but it showed smaller declines against most other major currencies.

The currency slipped to 103.800 yen from 103.815 yen Tuesday, to 1.4543 Swiss francs from 1.4572 francs and to 5.8663 French francs from 5.8938 francs. The pound rose to \$1.4770 from \$1.4724.

Investors seemed to be hedging their bets ahead of the report due Thursday on consumer prices in the United States in January. Suspicions that inflation may be creeping back into the economy prompted the Federal Reserve Board last month to push up short-term interest rates, giving a lift to the dollar. A modest 0.5 percent increase in wholesale prices for January subse-

quently raised doubts about the inflation threat, though so-called core inflation in that report — excluding food and energy prices — was stronger, at 0.4 percent.

Dealers also said that while the dollar was showing some technical strength by holding steady against the yen after plunging Monday, the prospect of trade sanctions against Japan and the U.S. government's apparent desire for a stronger yen continued to unsettle the market.

In addition, they said, although the Bundesbank was considered unlikely to reduce interest rates at its central bank council meeting Thursday, the possibility of a surprise was encouraging defensive trading strategies.

Forecasts that the Bundesbank will not act Thursday were strengthened when a member of its policy-making council, Reimer Jochims, said that although U.S. pressure for lower German interest rates was understandable, the Bundesbank had its own interests to consider in making its monetary decisions.

(A.F.X. Knight-Ridder)

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

4500

3500

2500

1500

500

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1993

A S O N D J F

1994

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NYSE Most Active

Vol. High Low Last Chg.

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Microsoft 18,100 100 99 99 1/2

Oracle 10,500 55 54 54 1/2

Novartis 10,000 45 44 44 1/2

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Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus. 3,937.57 3,937.57 3,937.57 3,937.57 9

Transp. 1,000.00 1,000.00 1,000.00 1,000.00 0

Comp. 2,937.57 2,937.57 2,937.57 2,937.57 9

NYSE Most Active

Vol. High Low Last Chg.

IBM 21,450 118 117 117 1/2

Microsoft 18,100 100 99 99 1/2

Oracle 10,500 55 54 54 1/2

Novartis 10,000 45 44 44 1/2

Boeing 8,500 46 45 45 1/2

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Boeing 7,500 46 45

2 Stocks Languishing at the Bottom

Short-Sellers Take Downhill Ride With Euro Disney

its planned expansion, involving more hotels and a second amusement park, on hold while it arranges a financial restructuring with its 64 creditor banks.

Analysts say Euro Disney will require at least \$2 billion in new funding, probably split between debt write-offs by the banks and an injection of cash by Walt Disney through subscription to a Euro Disney stock issue.

However the funds are found, the exercise will be painful for banks, stockholders and bondholders, and the company.

That makes it difficult to put a value on the stock, analysts and traders said, especially since it would be ordered by banks from J.P.M.G. Peat Marwick last November on Euro Disney still has not been completed.

"There are so many external elements, so many short positions, so many dealers hypersensitive to the slightest news, that it's very difficult to make judgments on the stock," said Marc Vermorel, trader at the Paris brokerage Courcaud, Bouvet.

Many investors have taken speculative short positions on the stock, selling shares they do not own in anticipation of being able to buy them back at a lower price.

oil-trading business in New York. But by mid-1993, that had turned into a disaster. "After an accident of such cataclysmic proportions, you have to reassess," from scratch," Mr. Morillo said. "We haven't held Metallgesellschaft shares in seven or eight years. We met with the company's management several times, but never felt the share price was cheap enough to warrant investing. They left us unconvinced."

After some hesitation, the company's 120 creditor banks, led by Deutsche Bank, agreed in January on a \$1.9 billion bailout. Karl-Josef Neukirchen was brought in by the Deutsche Bank as chairman. He plans to concentrate on the core businesses of trading, metalworking and chemicals, and to sell business units into non-core manufacturing. At least 7,500 jobs are to be lost.

The consensus among fund managers and analysts is that until that restructuring is complete, Metallgesellschaft is to be avoided. "Since the price has nearly halved, the initial problems have been discounted," said Marcus Grubb, chief European strategist for Salomon Brothers Inc. in London. "But the restructuring is still not completely resolved. It was not so much a problem with the business as it was with internal controls of their trading operations. They had inadequate risk controls. They had to sell all, it seems to have been virtually ignored."

JERUSALEM — Four leading Israeli banks and nine of their foreign executives were found guilty Wednesday of fraud in a \$2-billion investment in a stock-market pyramid that cost the government \$7 billion in the 1980s.

The Tel Aviv stock market tumbled 70 percent in October 1988 after it became known that the banks, whose shares dominated the market, had been artificially propping up their stock prices.

The government's look over the banks' books showed they had bought shares from investors at their former price levels if the investors held them for five more years. Bank Leumi, Bank Hapoalim, Israel Discount Bank and Mizrahi Bank — were found guilty. (AFP, AP)

Continued from Page 9

N. Yushkov, said that one of the extortionists pulled out a gun, and Dortshevservice guards killed him. The police did not open a case.

Since then, there have been no similarly serious run-ins, although Dortshevservice drivers are sometimes held up. Still, the company's arms buildup continues, filling the storehouse with quantities of rifles, Kalashnikov automatics and Makarov pistols that seem, even in crime-ridden Russia, to be far greater than the trucking company could possibly need. Asked how many weapons are stored in the arsenal, Mr. Yushkov would only say "a lot."

After the truck park on which the company has built what he said was a \$10 million annual business, the security brigade is Mr. Tyurin's most valuable asset. He predicted that baring out Dortshevservice guards to other companies, now a

sideline, would become one of his most profitable lines.

The pressing need for security pushes many business owners into the hands of a Russian mafia. The term is used here to describe a range of extortionists including racketeers, gangsters, professional criminals intent on controlling sectors of the economy, and government officials on the take.

Criminal groups will offer to protect a business in return for a payment, or will levy a fee to allow a new business onto turf they control. They also offer loans at lower interest rates than banks do, and collect loans from debtors. Business people who cannot pay for their services are roughed up or their businesses are burned or otherwise destroyed. Some people are killed.

The secret to resisting the Russian mafia is not to get involved with it in the first place, said Mr.

Tyurin, who added that he is not part of the Mafia in Saratov.

With six other shareholders, Mr. Tyurin registered Dortshevservice Corp. in September 1991, the month after the aborted coup in Moscow against Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Soon thereafter, he quit as a high-level manager in a state construction company where he had worked for 20 years, doing work on vehicles, building material and contracts. He took with him many of his colleagues, and his business contacts.

Pooling \$14,000 in capital they had put together from their state jobs, the partners purchased several Renault trucks and began looking for a plot of land on which to build.

Dortshevservice is one of the few profitable companies in Saratov, 460 miles (745 kilometers) southwest of Moscow on the Volga River.

The city was closed to foreigners until three years ago because a big portion of the Soviet Union's planes and military communications equipment had been produced here.

But Saratov has been hit hard by the arms build-down that followed the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the end of the cold war. In recent months, one plant after another has laid off or furloughed thousands of workers at a time.

Mr. Tyurin's private security service is just one outgrowth of his business philosophy: Be as independent as possible. So are the heating plant and backup electrical generator he built to service the compound, and the five-suite hotel he is constructing to put up the company's guests.

"Of course I could turn to any number of people for help," Mr. Tyurin said. "But that means dependency, which always turns out to cost more money."

Continued from Page 9

because we certainly need to take some responsibility for the way things are. But it didn't create the situation, but we ours'.

While Pfizer has worked to increase security in the area around its plant, most businesses outside Manhattan have topped the established fortress approach.

Ron Newman, owner of Creative Displays, a manufacturer of neon hand-dance display signs in the East Village section of Brooklyn, told a New York Times article in 1989 with few words: "I have a factory with a few windows, no knobby steel-plate doors, and a high roof to deter break-ins. The factory is surrounded by a double layer of fencing and a light at night. 'It's a high-crime area, but we've been lucky so far,'" Ron Newman said.

Warehouse- or factory-based businesses make up the bulk of manufacturing in Brooklyn and Queens. But the boroughs outside Manhattan also have high-end businesses, such as fine-art galleries and jewelry makers.

For whom security is an overriding concern.

Such businesses have large security budgets and professionals to design and run their security operations in-house, said Pat Cummings, property manager for the New International Design Center of the University of the City of New York in Long Island City, Queens.

"It's much better to be dealing with your own employees that owe loyalty to you than to a guard service where many of the staff are possibly rotating," said the manager, who relies on about 20 closed-circuit television cameras to monitor 1.5 million square feet (139,500 square meters) in two buildings.

Most lower-end businesses spend no more than 1 percent of their operating budgets on security, said Bob McCree, editor and publisher of *The Security Letter*, a bi-weekly trade publication.

Charlie Schnaibol, director of Kalon, a security consulting firm, warned that the risks decrease as guards' hourly pay rises.

"You play the odds," said Leonardo Sideri, an architect who is president of Keysure Inc., a security-products company. "Since you're trusting these people with the key to your front door."

When the nonprofit East Brooklyn Local Development Corp. was founded in 1980 to help stave off rapidly deteriorating industrial areas, recalled Rick Reamy, the development corporation's chairman, "We learned from businesses that their No. 1 problem was crime. 'So we designed a security program with many different components—central-station alarms, monitoring and motor patrols,' Mr. Reamy said.

The program was originally financed through voluntary contributions from area businesses; the became scarce in 1986 when the area was converted to the city's first business improvement district in an industrial area.

The alarm stations and patrols were staffed by local personnel until recently, when they were turned over to an outside contractor.

"We really haven't had a problem," said Brad Faden of Faden Bayes Paper Corp., which, excited by an incentive package offered by New York City, moved to the area from a site 30 blocks to the east in 1987.

At the company, which operates behind a series of buzzers and gates that also enclose a 90-car parking lot, is a distributor of paper goods.

But some members of both the private and public security industry are beginning to look at fortress-style building security as a lone wolf in need of pack support.

The problem, Mr. Milder said, the security consultant, is that "everybody on the street is watching their own property, and nobody takes responsibility for the street." "If you have a number of industrial areas, you'll find prostitution and drug problems, so-called quality-of-life crimes," he said, problems that the fortress approach does not deal with. "The line before was, 'My concern ends at my property line,'" he said.

- **Standard & Poor's Corp.** cut its senior debt rating for Volkswagen AG 1: A-plus from A-A-minus and lowered the automaker's commercial paper rating in A-1 from A-1-plus because of high labor costs. The credit-rating agency also downgraded the commercial paper of Fiat SPA to A-2 from A-1 because of the company's aging product line.
- **Banco Español de Crédito S.A.** said it hoped to agree in the next few days on the sale of its state in *Unión y Fomento to Assurances Générales de France*. Spain's Finance Ministry said the sale must be agreed upon by Feb. 21.
- **France** will speed up a 140 billion franc (\$24 billion) highway construction program in an effort to pump public-works project funds into the ailing economy.
- **The Netherlands** said industrial production fell 1.5 percent in 1993, marking the first annual decline in more than a decade; recessions in key export markets thwarted output growth.

ZURICH — Swiss Bank Corp. surprised investors Wednesday, reporting a 36 percent rise in profit for 1993, to 1.37 billion francs (\$939 million), reflecting a rise in fee and trading income.

"The net profit was somewhat above my expectations," said Susanne Borer, banking analyst at Bank Vontobel in Zurich. "The big difference was on the trading side, and commissions were very good.

This meant they could be generous in making provisions."

Other analysts were concerned that provisions, writedowns and value adjustments had surged 44 percent, to 77 billion francs. Borer said this would allow the bank to put many of its problem loans behind it.

The bank also said it would raise its dividend to 16 francs per bearer share and 8 francs per registered share, from respective payouts of 14 francs and 7 francs for 1992.

(Reuters. Bloomberg)

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Thursday's Clothing

(Continued)

[illegible]

Bloomberg Business News

ny and ninth-largest industrial company based on 1992 sales. The increased investments are expected to strengthen the company's production and distribution capabilities. Shanghai Petrochemical said.

Shanghai Petrochemical also said it has formed a new company, Shanghai Jin Hua Industrial Development Co., which will own fuel service stations and trade petrochemical products.

[illegible]

Jan. 6, 1993

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Not asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds Listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue prices. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations: weekly (d), daily (d), monthly (m), bi-monthly (b), quarterly (q), semi-annually (s), annually (a), and other (o).

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... Quotations supplied by funds listed. Not listed: other sources.
 — Numbered symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (f) - fortnightly (every two weeks); (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

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SPORTS

\$59.5 Million Won in Baseball Collusion Cases

By Murray Chass

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Seven players, led by Jack Clark, have emerged from the first round of collusion claims with awards of more than \$1 million.

Thomas Roberts, one of two arbitrators who found major-league club owners guilty of collusion against free agents in the mid-1980s, issued an order Monday awarding \$59.5 million in claims. Checks will be in the mail Feb. 28 or March 1, the Players Association said.

The union did not disclose figures, but a copy of the list of awards for salary lost because of collusion to 1986 and 1987 was obtained by The New York Times. The money the players will receive comes from the \$280 million the clubs agreed to give the union as part of the settlement of the three collusion cases. The players filed through the grievance procedure beginning in January 1986.

Clark, whose last season was 1992, will receive \$2,125,553 for the two years. Lance Parrish, who recently signed a minor-league contract with Detroit in an effort to extend his career, will receive the second-highest amount, a combined \$1,786,763.61. Parrish's \$1,526,083.91 for 1987 was the highest amount awarded for a single season.

Others awarded more than \$1 million are Andre Dawson, \$1,280,632.25; Carlton Fisk, \$1,218,342.60; Tim Lincecum, \$1,131,109.04; Rich Gedman, \$1,114,961.25; and Tom Seaver, \$1,046,670.98. The amounts include pre-settlement interest. Players eventually will receive post-set-

tlement interest, which has accrued since the clubs paid the money to the players' union.

Twenty other players will receive from \$500,000 to \$1 million. In all, 339 players will get money for lost salary from 1986 and 1987 for last season's 1993. The 1986 awards, including pre-settlement interest, total \$13,753,597.28. The 1987 total is \$59,478,638.38.

Clark and Parrish were deemed to have suffered the greatest losses because of the timing of their contract negotiations with their clubs and the start of the owners' collusion conspiracy against free agents.

According to evidence uncovered at the first hearing before Roberts, the owners hatched their plan at a meeting in October 1985. At that time, Clark had a lucrative multi-year contract offer from his club, the St. Louis Cardinals, and Parrish had a multiyear offer from his club, the Detroit Tigers. But soon after the owners' meeting, the clubs withdrew the offers.

The awards were based on the circumstances of each player. The claims of many players were denied by the arbitrators.

The bulk of the \$280 million settlement remains to be awarded. Players will receive awards for lost salary for seasons subsequent to 1987, as well as money for other reasons for all of the seasons involved, including lost jobs, lost service time and emotional distress.

Hearings will be held in April and May on nonsalary claims for 1986 and 1987, and lost salary claims for 1988 and 1989 are being evaluated. The union has received nearly 900 claims for those two years.

Hosts in Philadelphia Stun No. 3 UConn and No. 10 UMass

The Associated Press

It was not a good night to be a top 10 team visiting Philadelphia.

Third-ranked Connecticut was beaten by Villanova on Tuesday night, and No. 10 Massachusetts was knocked off across town by St. Joseph's.

Both games came down to the final seconds. Villanova won on a 3-pointer with two seconds left and St. Joseph's won on a free throw with 2 seconds to play.

Eric Eberz's 3-pointer with Villanova down two was the winner for the Wildcats, who have won five in a row.

St. Joseph's winning point came on a free throw by Kevin Connor, a 55 percent

free-throw shooter. He missed the second on purpose and fans stormed the court, just as they did on the other side of town.

Eberz had a clear lane in front of him but he stopped right at the arc and drilled

an injury-depleted team that had just seven scholarship players available.

The Hawks (11-11, 3-9) had a chance to go ahead on Rap Curry's short jumper with four seconds left, but it missed and Connor was fouled trying to put the rebound back up.

"I was confident in myself and my teammates were confident that I would make a shot," said Connor. "To be honest, it was harder to miss the second than it was to make the first. I didn't know how my hand would go."

No. 11 Kentucky 99, LSU 95: The Wildcats (19-5, 8-3 Southeastern Conference) matched the greatest comeback in college basketball history, wiping out a

31-point deficit with 15 minutes to play.

The NCAA record book listed Duke's comeback from a 56-27 halftime deficit in a 74-72 victory over Tulane on Dec. 30, 1950, as the record, but further research by Duke showed Tulane scored the first basket of the second half.

Walter McCarty's 3-pointer with 19 seconds left gave visiting Kentucky, which trailed 68-37, its first lead, 96-95, since 1-0 LSU (11-10, 5-7) was 13-for-24 from the free-throw line over the final 12 minutes and Kentucky was 12-for-23 from 3-point range in the second half.

"I coached about 200 NBA games and I've coached about 16 years of college and I have never, ever seen a comeback

on the road like that in my life," said Kentucky's Rick Pitino. "Nothing has ever come close to this."

No. 14 Syracuse 79, Providence 74: Adrian Autry put back his own missed free throw for the lead with 55 seconds left and the Orangemen (17-4, 9-4 Big East) then made six foul shots in the last 33 seconds to beat the Friars (12-8, 5-7) for their 10th straight home victory.

No. 22 Marquette 55, Virginia Tech 48: The Warriors (17-6) improved their record to 7-3 as they held the Hokies (13-11) without a field goal in the final 5:58. Shawn McVaine had 18 points, nine rebounds and five blocks for Marquette, which won for the sixth time in seven games.

On a 10-Game Roll, Spurs Stop Pacers

The Associated Press

Add San Antonio to the lengthening list of National Basketball Association teams with 10-game winning streaks this season.

With a 109-100 victory over Indiana on Tuesday night, the

NBA HIGHLIGHTS

Spurs joined Atlanta, Chicago, Houston and Seattle among the teams with double-digit streaks. The outcome ended the Pacers' team-record seven-game streak.

David Robinson just missed his fifth triple-double of the season with 34 points, 10 rebounds and nine assists as San Antonio led its franchise-record winning streak and also won its 12th straight game at the Alamodome.

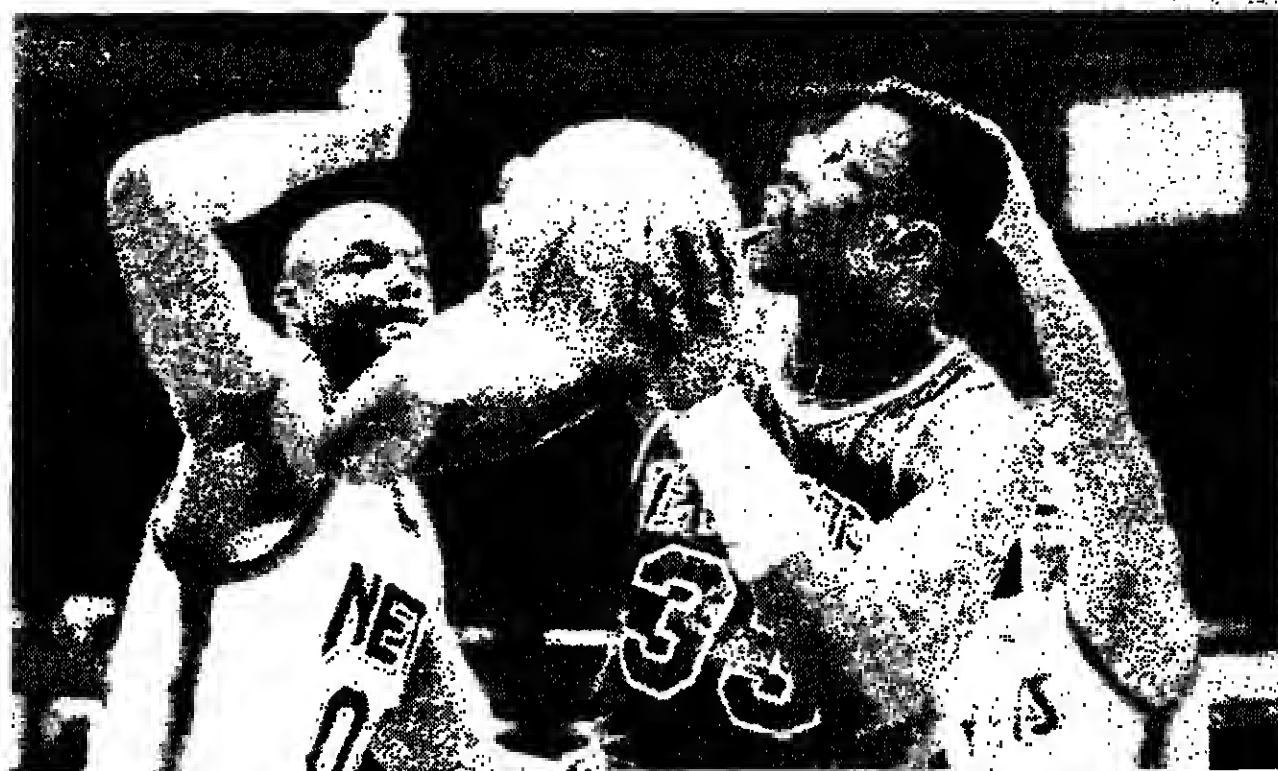
San Antonio, 21-3 since Dec. 26, ran off nine straight points during a 17-6 first-quarter run to take the lead for good.

SuperSonics 133, 76ers 105: Seattle got its highest point total of the season, routing Philadelphia as Shawn Kemp had 24 points and 13 rebounds in just 22 minutes.

The Sonics improved their NBA-best record to 36-10, including 20-3 at home. Shawn Bradley, the 7'6"-6" rookie, had 19 points and four blocked shots, but just three rebounds.

Nets 103, Knicks 83: Kenny Anderson and Kevin Edwards each hit eight of their first 11 shots, and New Jersey continued its surprising domination of the New York by handing them their worst loss of the season.

The victory was the Nets' third in as many games against the Knicks this season, and this one was the easiest as Patrick Ewing got in early foul trouble. Ewing picked up two fouls in the first two minutes and spent the rest of the first quarter on the bench.



Benoit Benjamin and Rex Walters put the pressure on Patrick Ewing in New Jersey's third straight victory over the Knicks.

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct
New York	34	15	.694
Orlando	28	21	.569
Atlanta	23	24	.489
New Jersey	22	24	.479
Boston	20	26	.435
Philadelphia	19	27	.413
Washington	17	29	.366
Central Division			
Chicago	34	14	.708
Cleveland	25	23	.521
Indiana	23	24	.489
Charlotte	22	25	.468
Milwaukee	14	35	.286
Detroit	12	37	.245
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Pacific Division	W	L	Pct
Houston	34	13	.723
San Antonio	31	16	.660
Utah	31	18	.633
Denver	26	24	.520
Minneapolis	15	32	.319
Dallas	6	43	.122
Midwest Division			
Seattle	34	12	.741
Phoenix	31	15	.673
Golden State	28	20	.583
Portland	23	24	.489
L.A. Lakers	18	30	.375
L.A. Clippers	17	29	.366
Sacramento	12	37	.245
TUESDAY'S RESULTS			
New York	91	88	NJ
Cleveland	117	114	CHI
Orlando	117	112	ATL
Atlanta	117	112	ATL
San Antonio	109	100	IND
Phoenix	103	83	NY
Golden State	103	83	NY
Portland	103	83	NY
L.A. Lakers	103	83	NY
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San Antonio	31	16	.660
Utah	31	18	.633
Denver	26	24	.520
Minneapolis	15	32	.319
Dallas	6	43	.122
Midwest Division			
Seattle	34	12	.741
Phoenix	31	15	.673
Golden State	28	20	.583
Portland	23	24	.489
L.A. Lakers	18	30	.375
L.A. Clippers	17	29	.366
Sacramento	12	37	.245

SIDELINES

Hockey Player Cleared of Homicide

AOSTA, Italy (AP) — Jimmy Bond, a hockey player brought to trial for causing the death of an opponent during a second-division match in 1992, pleaded guilty to a reduced manslaughter charge Wednesday and received a token fine of 2.25 million lire (\$1,340).

Bond, 30, who has Italian-Canadian citizenship, had risked 10 to 18 years in prison on a homicide charge. The defense and prosecution agreed on a plea bargain as the trial began. The prosecutor contended that the scuffle that led to the player's death was "part of the play."

The case, watched closely by the hockey world, was believed to be the first time a "hockey player" had been charged with manslaughter in connection with a death during a game.

Seles Rules Out a Return This Year

PARIS (Reuters) — Monica Seles will not return to the women's professional tennis circuit this year, her representatives, the International Management Group, said Wednesday.

"She is not entered in any tournaments this year and she does not know when she will be able to return," the group said in a statement. Seles, the former world No. 1, was stabbed in the back by a spectator during a match in Hamburg in April.

For the Record

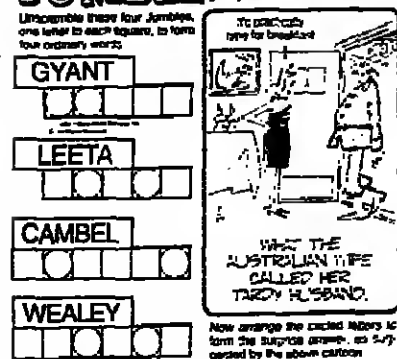
A French judge rejected Bernard Tapie's appeal against an order to quit his Olympique Marseille soccer team, the European and French champions, in an inquiry into a bribery scandal, justice sources said. (Reuters)

DENNIS THE MENACE

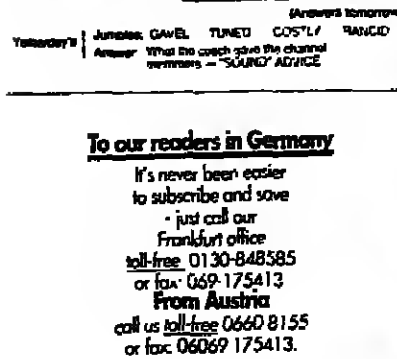


"Now they couldn't put him back together again? Does that mean there won't be a sequel?"

JUMBLE

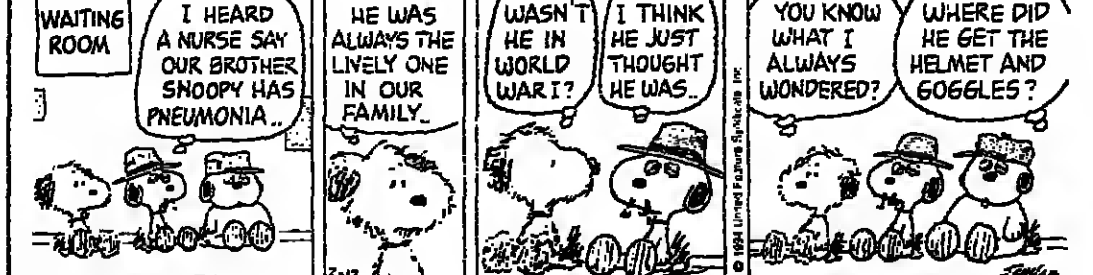


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PEANUTS



"I HEARD A NURSE SAY OUR BROTHER SNOOPY HAS PNEUMONIA." "Now they couldn't put him back together again? Does that mean there won't be a sequel?"

BLONDIE



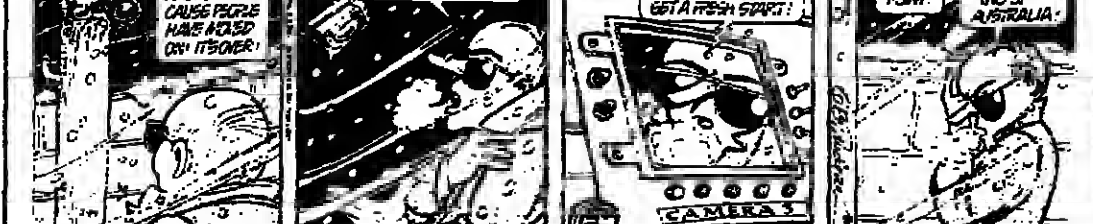
"Now they couldn't put him back together again? Does that mean there won't be a sequel?"

BEETLE BAILEY



"Now they couldn't put him back together again? Does that mean there won't be a sequel?"

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SPORTS WINTER OLYMPICS

TV Schedules and Events On Thursday and Friday

Thursday's Events
All times are GMT
Alpine Skiing - Men's super G, 10:00.
Curling - Men's 10 kilometers, 10:00.
Figure Skating - Men's technical compulsory, 10:00.
Ice Hockey - Slovakia vs. Czech Republic, 14:00.
Ice Hockey - France vs. Sweden, 18:00.
Speed Skating - Women's 3,000 meters, 13:00.

Friday's Events
All times are GMT
Bobsled - Women's 15 kilometers, 10:00.
Figure Skating - Ice dancing compulsory, 18:00.
Ice Hockey - Germany vs. Russia, 14:00.
Ice Hockey - Finland vs. Austria, 18:00.
Ice Hockey - Czech Republic vs. Norway, 18:00.
Luge - Men's doubles, first and second runs, 09:00.
Nordic Combined - Individual 90-meter ski jump, 11:30.
Speed Skating - Men's 1,000 meters, 13:00.

Thursday's TV
All times are local
Australia - ORF: 0600-1730, 2015-2100, 2230-0015.
Brazil - BBC2: 1415-1500, 1830-1930, 2000-2100, 2215-2305.
Canada - CBC: 11:00-11:55, 13:35, 19:15-19:45, 22:10-23:00, Channel 2: 17:00-17:20, 20:55-23:30, 00:00-01:00.
Croatia - HRT: 18:30-19:20, 19:55-20:30, 22:30-23:00.
Cyprus - CYBC: 17:15-17:45, 20:30-21:00, 22:30-23:00.
Czech Republic - CTU/Channel 1: 09:15-13:45, 19:45-20:15, 23:20-00:05, Channel 2: 19:55-22:30.
Denmark - DR: 10:30-14:00-18:55-19:25, 21:30-22:15, 22:15-22:22, 23:30-00:30.
Estonia - ETV: 11:25-12:45, 13:20-14:30, 17:00-19:45, 21:45-23:30.
Finland - YLE/TV1: 11:15-17:00, TV2: 19:30-20:00, 21:20-22:30.
France - FR3: 10:20-12:00, 12:05-12:52, 17:15-18:54, 20:05-20:30, 23:40-00:40, TF1: 11:00-11:55, 19:45-20:00, ARD: 10:15-17:40, 20:15-20:30.
Germany - ZDF: 12:00-13:00, 19:15-19:45, 22:00-23:30.
Hungary - MTV/Channel 1: 16:25-16:55, 20:05-20:10, Channel 2: 12:07-12:37, 23:03-23:33.
Iceland - RUV: 08:55-14:00, 18:25-18:55, 23:30-00:00.
Italy - RAI2: 00:30-02:00, RAI3: 10:25-13:30, 14:55-16:55, 18:00-08:00, 08:00-01:00, L'Espresso: 19:15-19:45, 00:00-01:00.
Lithuania - LRT: 11:25-13:00, 13:20-14:30, 21:30-21:50.
Luxembourg - CLT: Highlights on evening news, 19:00-20:00.
Macedonia - MKRTV/Channel 1: 08:55-12:15, 17:15-17:45, 17:55-18:45, 18:55-21:30, 22:30-23:00, Channel 2: 09:25-11:00, 11:20-12:30, 19:55-20:00, Channel 3: 12:55-15:50, 17:55-21:30.
Monaco - TMC/IT: 10:25-13:30, 15:00-19:25, 20:05-22:30, 00:45-02:45.
Netherlands - NOS: 09:30-17:20, 18:40-18:50, 20:30-22:30.
Norway - NRK: 10:00-17:50, 20:00-00:30, TV2: 18:45-19:00.
Poland - TVP/PR1: 10:20-11:05, 18:30-18:55, 22:00-23:00, PR2: 11:05-13:30, 16:05-17:25, 19:05-20:00, 00:05-01:05.
Portugal - TV2: 23:00-23:30, RTP1: 11:00-11:20.
Romania - RTVR/Channel 1: 11:55-14:00, 19:15-19:45, 22:45-23:30, 00:30-01:00.
Russia - RTU: 14:20-15:30, 18:30-19:00, 21:40-00:30, RTU: 12:20-14:00, 19:10-19:55, 21:35-22:55, 23:30-00:35.
Slovakia - STV/SK: 06:00-08:30, 10:25-13:30, 14:35-17:30, 18:15-18:45, 19:15-19:55, 21:05-21:30, RTU: 12:05-14:15, 17:00-18:45, 18:55-20:05, 20:45-01:00.
Spain - RTVE: 10:00-24:00, TV2: 14:45-15:00.
Sweden - SVT/TV2: 10:15-13:30, 17:15-19:15, 21:00-23:30, Channel 1: 19:15-21:00.
Switzerland - TSR/TSR/DRS: 10:25-13:15, 19:05-22:30, 22:40-23:25, S4: 20:00-22:30.
Turkey - TRT: 18:00-19:00, 21:00-23:30.
Ukraine - DTRU/UT1: 11:25-13:00, 13:20-14:20, 19:15-19:45, 22:00-24:00, 00:30-01:00.
European - 06:00-22:30, 03:00-continous coverage.

Asia/Pacific
All times are local
Australia - Channel 8: 20:30-01:00.
New Zealand - TV1: 07:00-08:00, 21:30-24:00.
Japan - NHK: 22:00-24:00 (general), 12:30-15:00, 18:00-06:30 (satellite), 13:00-15:00, 19:00-22:00 (H-Vision).
Papua New Guinea - EMTV: 11:00-13:30.
China - CCTV: 19:30-21:30, 23:00-24:00.
Hong Kong - TVB: 24:00-01:00.
South Korea - KBS: 14:30-17:30, 24:00-01:30, MBC: 10:00-13:00, 24:00-01:30.
Malaysia - TV3: 23:15-00:15.
Singapore - SBC/Channel 12: 24:00-01:00.
STAR TV/Prime Sports - 02:00-03:00, 09:00-10:45, 17:00-20:00, 22:00-01:30.
NORTH AMERICA
All times are EST
Canada - CTV: 06:30-09:00, 13:30-17:00-20:00.
United States - CBS: 07:00-09:00, 20:00-23:00, 00:30-01:30, TNT: 13:00-18:00.
Mexico - Televisa: 07:00-11:00, 17:00-19:00, 23:30-24:00.



Ulrich Häpner flattened the Czechs' Jiri Dolezal, but it was Germany that ended up down by a goal.

Baby-Faced Swede Knows How to Hit

By Johnette Howard
Washington Post Service
LILLEHAMMER — So this is the young phenom the Quebec Nordiques of the National Hockey League (insisted on in the blockbuster trade that sent Eric Lindros to the Philadelphia Flyers). This is the youngster who might lead Sweden to the Olympic gold medal? This is Peter Forsberg?
Why, he's barely shaving, for heaven's sake. And when you talk to him after his Olympic games, he has this habit of stretching the long sleeves of his undershirt over his hands, then clutching the fabric in his fists like some fidgety kid who just wants to be told he can go to his room and play with his model airplanes. Alone.
And heaven forbid that you pay Forsberg a compliment in his presence. Suddenly he seems ready to run off and hide in one of the team's equipment trunks.
After Sweden's 4-1 walkover against Italy on Tuesday in the second round of the Olympic round-robin play at Lillehammer's Hakon Hall, Forsberg squirmed when someone tried to hand him a Sports Illustrated magazine article about himself after he said he hadn't yet seen it.
"You keep it," he said with a grimace, stealing a quick, curious look at the picture of himself.
He grimaced again when a French journalist mentioned the three-year, \$4 million contract he signed not too long ago.
"I can live on that," Forsberg said, straight-faced.
He seemed at a loss about how he'd spend his newfound millions. A new car? "New? He shrugged. A new house? "Nah," he wagged his head.
And his new celebrity as the highest-paid Swedish-born player in the NHL, without ever playing a game?
"Aw," Forsberg protested, "Tommy Sandstrom, some of the other guys are going to sign new deals soon. It won't last."



Bakim Babic, 19, of Bosnia's team being escorted to cross-country ski practice by a security guard.

He stands 6 feet, 1 inch, 190 pounds (1.86 meters, 86 kilograms), and doesn't seem that imposing.
But Wayne Gretzky has called Forsberg the best young player in the world. The Nordiques' coach and general manager, Pierre Page, has predicted NHL stardom for him.
Unlike a lot of Swedes, Forsberg does not have the sort of no-nonsense European game that gets derided by NHL traditionalists such as Don Cherry, the blustery commentator on Canadian TV's venerable "Hockey Night in Canada." (Cherry has never seen a scar-faced go like he didn't like. But part of his schtick is bleating about how all Scandinavian players — and especially Swedes — are "pussyfoots" on ice who do too much "pussyfooting" around.)
Forsberg may be unpretentious and apple-checked, but he long ago proved his on-ice grit.
At age 16 he was already delivering hits and scoring goals for MoDo, the team his father coaches in Sweden's Elite League, the country's highest level of hockey. Asked now what he remembered about that first season, Forsberg smiled impishly and said, "The other players, in the beginning, well — they were a little nuts on me. They couldn't punch me, you see, because we wear cages over our faces. And they didn't like that. But, you know, I also could not punch them."
If Forsberg turns out to be anything close to projections that have been made about him, the Quebecois may come to love his mix of modesty and muscle as much as they love the Lindros for the way he spun them back in 1991.
Even if you don't follow hockey much, you may remember the Lindros soap opera. Four years ago, he was heralded as the best Canadian-born hockey player to enter the NHL since Mario Lemieux.
But Lindros blithely told Quebec not to bother drafting him. No. 1 overall because he didn't want to

play for the sad-sack Nordiques, didn't want to pay high Quebec income taxes, didn't speak French and didn't care to play in a French-speaking province because, in the long run, it could hurt his endorsement income.
The Nordiques did the smart thing and drafted Lindros anyway. The Flyers won the bidding war for him by giving Quebec a windfall of draft picks, some proven NHL players and the rights to Forsberg, the sixth pick overall in that draft.
No one has said Forsberg will ever be as prolific a goal scorer as Lindros. So far in this Olympic tournament, he's been content to be more of a set-up man than a net-

By the Rink, Russia's Past Contemplates Its Future

By Ian Thomson
International Herald Tribune
LILLEHAMMER — The modern Russian wears only a little red, on his helmet and his baggy pants. His hockey jersey is white and his sleeves are blue.
The colors look American, just like the sponsor's name on the uniform — Reebok — is American. He is typically in his early 20s, with dreams of joining his better teammates in North America. Maybe he is practicing English secretly. He is sitting on the bench, waiting for his next shift to make everything happen for himself, when who comes walking along but the old Russian. The suit is shaded like the final moments of dusk with a matching tie and black vest, and the hair appears to have been darkened. The player of tomorrow looks into the old Russian eyes and it's like looking down into two deep wells, shimmering faintly at the bottom.
Now we wait to see how it will all come out.
"I cannot understand what has happened, why suddenly we cannot skate," Viktor Tikhonov, the old Russian hockey coach, was telling a friend the other night. "And I'm sure the players can't understand what happened, either."
What happened Monday night was the Russians' unprecedented 5-0 loss to Finland. Throughout their political evolution from Soviet Union to Unified Team to Russia, they had lost only five Olympic hockey games before the other night, amounting to a couple of minor accidents expected to accompany the race toward 61 victories and eight gold medals. Since their Olympic debut in 1956, they had never failed to score.
Then the seventh-seeded Finns outshot them, 28-11. The Russians, seeded No. 1, allowed two goals in the final minute. Outrage might have been expected from Tikhonov — the face of Russian hockey, at 64, a minister of the Brezhnev era — but he looked up at the scoreboard and looked down at his Uncle Sam-outfitted players and looked like he didn't know what to say. Indeed, it was reported that another coach named Vladimir Yurzinov had taken control of the team from Tikhonov late in the game. This has been denied by the Russians.
"He has decided that this team is not a team on which you can yell and they will wake up," said the friend, Vsevolod Kukushkin, a Russian journalist and official spokesman for the hockey team. "He knows they are young and maybe too nervous, so his tone must be to say, 'Please wake up, please try to shoot, please.'"
Tikhonov, Yurzinov and another assistant coach, Igor Dmitriev, stayed up until 2 A.M. reviewing the game. The Russians, for all of Tikhonov's outdated styling, have hired themselves a video coach just like the Los Angeles Lakers. He edited the game down to a series of themes and on Tuesday morning they were shown to the players who dream of America. Then they practiced and met again. On Wednesday there was one more meeting before they left for the arena and thrashed Austria, 9-1.
Most coaches stand in back of the bench, their arms crossed. Tikhonov stood in front Wednesday, hands in pockets, closer to the ice

than his players. Sometimes he leaned on the board as if it were park fence, chin resting in the seat of his hand. From across the ice, he looks like someone you would not want to feud with. He looks like he would fight you for the rest of your life. His eyes were a symbol of Soviet hockey and all of its efficiently ruthless beauty. But the fact is being proved again that nobody can be described in just one way. He never could have survived all of these changes without adapting.
In effect, he used to look his players in their training camp and free them only to win championships. Today the best of them have flown to the National Hockey League, the former enemy. All of his current players are making their Olympic debut, even though the last Olympics was just two years ago.
The demise of Russian hockey has been predicted for more than six years, but the Russians are not admitting to such predictions this week. In this era of their transition, they are doing remarkably well. A national lottery (equipped by the Greeks) is helping to fund Russian sports, and international sponsors like Reebok and Adidas are trying to seize Russia's market by sustaining its mighty sports programs.
On Wednesday, videos were studied, lines were changed, and the most dominant of all Olympic teams grew dominant again, with two goals each from Dmitri Denisov and Alexander Vinogradov qualifying them for the final round. For a few minutes, as his players celebrated the goals that could earn them American dollars, the old Russian could actually be seen grinning.

Finland Advances In Hockey

The Associated Press
LILLEHAMMER — Unbeaten Finland clinched a spot in the Olympic hockey quarterfinals Wednesday night, using suffocating defense to gain its second straight shutout, 4-0 over witless Norway.
The seventh-seeded Finns, who allowed a combined 27 shots on goal in beating the top two seeds in their group, gave 11th-seeded Norway few opportunities. Goalkeeper Jarmo Myllys was rarely tested.
The Finns held a 32-11 shooting advantage. They already had scored stronger, beating the third-seeded Czech Republic 3-1, and stunning top-seeded Russia, 5-1.
As the game ended, Myllys thrust both arms skyward moments before he was mobbed by teammates.
Finland (3-0) plays Austria (0-3) and Germany (2-1) in its remaining games before the single-elimination playoffs involving the top four teams in each of the two groups.
Myllys, who helped beat the Czech Republic, returned to the Finnish goal after Jukka Tammi blanked the Russians.
Patrik Vaisanen gave Finland a 1-0 lead at 6:46 of the first period. The Finns added second-period goals by Mikko Stenroos and Vesa Erik Hamalainen. Ville Peltonen finished the scoring in the third, tipping in a shot by Janne Laukkanen.
Finland's only Olympic hockey medal was a silver in 1988. It finished seventh two years ago.
The Olympic seedings are based on the standings from last spring's world championships, but the composition of the teams has changed drastically since then.
Finland finished fifth in the 1991 world championships and, after coming in seventh the next two years, hired Curt Lindstrom of Sweden to coach the Olympic team.
Czech Republic 1, Germany 0: Jiri Kucera scored on a breakaway at 4:14 of the third period, beating Joseph Heiss low on the glove side as the goalie fell on his side.
The three-time Czech Olympian Petr Briza and Heiss made several flashy saves.
Briza stopped 18 shots, while Heiss turned away 36. The Czechs outshot the Germans 14-6 in the final period for a 37-18 advantage.
The Czechs (2-1) won eight medals, including the bronze in 1992, over the United States, when they were playing as the former Czechoslovakia.
Both teams began the final period on the power play after offsetting roughing penalties were assessed with 23 seconds remaining in the second period.
Neither team capitalized, though, just as both had failed to convert separate three-on-five chances in the penalty-laden first period.
The teams played four-on-four midway through the third after Germany's Benoit Doucet received a five-minute high-sticking penalty and the Czech Jan Vopat went out two minutes for holding. Again, neither team scored.
Frustrated by their inability to mount any offense, the Germans ended the game with a penalty for too many players on the ice.
The Germans had wanted a perfect record heading into their showdown on Friday with the Russians. Germany has a modest Olympic history, winning bronze medals in 1932 and 1976.

OLYMPIC SCOREBOARD

MEDALS

COUNTRY	G	S	B	T
Russia	2	1	0	3
Norway	2	1	0	3
Italy	2	1	0	3
United States	2	1	0	3
Canada	2	1	0	3
Netherlands	2	1	0	3
Germany	2	1	0	3
Austria	2	1	0	3
Finland	2	1	0	3
France	2	1	0	3
Japan	2	1	0	3

PRESTYLE SKIING					
Men's Slalom					
GOLD	Jean-Luc Brassard, Canada	SILVER	Sergey Shadrin, Russia	Bronze	Edgar Grosvonts, France
Women's Slalom					
GOLD	Alina Zetterstrom, Norway	SILVER	Lina Zetterstrom, Norway	Bronze	Estelle Kremer, Russia

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SPORTS WINTER OLYMPICS

By the Way, Tonya and Nancy Won't Be the Only Ones Out There

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

LILLEHAMMER — While Americans, especially, may be blinded by the intense media spotlight on Nancy Kerrigan and Tonya Harding, some of Olympic sports world is looking for a trio of skaters from Europe and Asia to sweep the medals in women's figure skating.

Ukraine's Oksana Baiul, France's Surya Bonaly and China's Lu Chen finished one-two-three in the 1993 world championships in Prague, the first time that American women skaters were shut out of medals since 1969. Kerrigan finished fifth and Harding did not compete.

The Prague event is regarded by many skating experts as perhaps the best barometer of the skaters' current condition. Since then, the Americans have struggled to insulate their preparations from public hysteria over whether Harding was involved in the plot to cripple Kerrigan's knee, while the skaters in other countries have been able to bone their skills and routines in relative tranquility.

With Harding having arrived Wednesday to join other athletes at the Olympic village, personal tensions between her and Kerrigan may grow to the point of seriously jeopardizing their scheduled performances a week from now. The two women will have to live under the same roof and share practice time on the ice. They will communicate through liaisons appointed by the U.S. figure skating team.

"This controversy is going to put unbearable pressure on Harding and Kerrigan, especially Nancy," said Anneke Gailhaguet, a French coach who used to train Bonaly. "The other skaters are not bothered one bit. In fact, they probably see some benefit because the pressure on the Americans could help their chances for medals."

Gailhaguet still believes that Olympic judges prefer women who skate with "grace and poetry rather than power. That's why the advantage may be with Baiul."

"But Bonaly is in excellent shape after the Copenhagen victory" in the European championships last month, she said, adding that Bonaly "has improved her artistry greatly in the past year."

One European judge, who insisted on anonymity, predicted the furor will hurt both Kerrigan and Harding.

"Judges like to say they are impartial but they are only human," this judge said. "Harding's style is not suited to the Olympics, unlike Kerrigan's. But I think the tendency among judges will be to be conservative on points for Kerrigan because they will want to prove their independence by not showing too much sympathy."

Even if the three front-line skaters falter, there are plenty of other women who are capable of medal-winning performances. This year will see one of the most talented group of Olympic women figure skaters in memory, and Canada's Josée Chouinard, Japan's Yuka Sato, and Germany's Tanja Szewczenko have been improving so fast that they could easily turn in medal-winning performances.

"It will all depend on who misses a jump," Gailhaguet said. "This is one of the most tightly-bunched group of skaters I have ever seen."

The sentimental favorite is clearly Baiul, a 16-year-old Ukrainian from Dnipropetrovsk who charms judges and spectators alike with the languid moves of a classic ballerina. Abandoned by her father at 2 and orphaned by the death of her mother two years ago, she did not even go to the 1992 Albertville Games as part of the Unified Team of the former Soviet Union. But she has blossomed into an international star under the tutelage of her coach and guardian, Galina Zmievskaya.



Oksana Baiul of Ukraine getting her technical program ready.

Viktor Petrenko, Zmievskaya's son-in-law, who is seeking to repeat his gold medal performance in men's singles skating, has served as Baiul's patron by sending money and costumes back from Europe and the United States during his stint as a touring professional.

While she is still considered short of reaching her technical peak, Baiul displays the kind of charismatic grace on ice that traditionally wins in the Olympics. She is often compared to Sonja Henie, the Norwegian gold medalist in the 1930s who made women's skating a glamorous event and later went on to a film career.

But Baiul, who has grown nearly three inches in the past year, still lacks the breathtaking power that often becomes the crucial differential for judges who are forced to choose between skaters deemed equal in artistry. She finished second to Bonaly in the European

championships because she could not duplicate the French skater's flurry of seven triple jumps.

"Oksana knows how to present her program as a pretty package with a nice ribbon around it, but her star quality alone is not enough to win the gold," said a judge who witnessed her Copenhagen performance.

Like Baiul, she has grown much taller in the past year and occasionally seems to have trouble controlling her jumps. Nonetheless, she is known for her feminine grace that was nurtured under Carlo Fassi, the coach who helped cultivate Peggy Fleming's swan-like style that won Olympic gold.

Now working under Ming Zhu Li, Chen has shown steady improvement by taking bronze medals in the world championships in 1992 and 1993 after finishing sixth in Albertville. But lately, she has been hampered by injuries, notably strained ligaments in her right foot, that some observers claim may derive from China's notoriously spartan training regimen.

and appears to have recovered from a loss of confidence after the Albertville Games, where she finished a disappointing fifth.

A month later, she finished eleventh in the world championships in Oakland, California, and nearly quit skating because of a quarrel with her domineering mother. They have since reconciled and Bonaly has become, if anything, more dependent on her mother's stewardship since cutting ties with her other trainers.

After a practice session this week, Bonaly said she considers Baiul and Kerrigan the most serious threats to her gold medal chances.

"But I try not to think about that. I just want to concentrate on my own routine and hope for the best," she said, as she munched an apple while watching Kerrigan and other skaters practice while her mother recorded them with a video camera.

Later, Bonaly would retire to her quarters with her mother to review the strengths and weaknesses of the other skaters. She is known to train as much as eight hours a day. Despite chronic trouble with her knees because of her wrenching leaps and a leg that is shorter than the other, Bonaly's athletic skills alone could propel her toward gold.

In the past year, however, she has taken special dancing and gymnastic courses to improve her artistic skills to complement the leaping power that she generates from her muscular thighs. Now, she says, "I have learned how to show the kind of grace that judges are looking for."

The fact that I am the only black skater on ice has increased the phenomenon of my popularity."

If Baiul and Bonaly fall short of their best, Lu Chen may emerge as the darkhorse favorite. A 17-year-old student from Jilin in northern China, Chen has emerged as a trail-blazing skating star in a country where there are 1.2 billion people but only a dozen indoor skating rinks.

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Will Canada's Elvis Make a Graceful Landing?

By Jere Longman

HAMAR — There will be no Elvis impersonators at these Winter Olympics. No other figure skater will attempt what Elvis Stojko has planned for his long program: a quadruple toe jump — four revolutions in the air — followed by a triple toe jump.

If he hits the combination, by the time Elvis has left the building it could be with a gold medal.

"I'm going for it," said Stojko, the Canadian champion. "I want to be exciting, to keep everyone on the edge of their seat. That's what sport is all about."

The men's short program is to be skated Thursday evening, and the long program on Saturday. The favorites are Viktor Petrenko of Ukraine, the defending Olympic champion; Brian Boitano of the United States, the 1988 gold medalist; and Kurt Browning of Canada, the four-time world champion. But Stojko upset Browning at the

Canadian championships, just as Scott Davis upset Boitano at the U.S. championships. The field is wide open, and Elvis feels he can be the king.

"Boitano has a lot of experience," Stojko said. "He's a good technical skater, but the sport has changed since his amateur days. It's a little more grab-the-audience now. Petrenko has experience, but we'll see if he can hold together in the long program — if he doesn't die. Browning has a mixture of everything. Sometimes, he scares people with great warm-ups then doesn't skate well. Other times, he's a great pressure skater. I feel I can go head-to-head with these guys. I feel I have a little more with the quad. I have nothing to lose. I'm just going to go out and have fun."

Stojko has already performed another rare combination for a figure skater: he's a black belt in karate, and he rides dirt bikes, performing daredevil moves on the trails outside Toronto when he is not performing daredevil moves on the ice. His long program, full of karate and kung fu movements, is a tribute to Bruce Lee. The music is from "The Bruce Lee Story" soundtrack. Stojko, 21, has been a black belt for five years. In skating circles, he is known as the terminator.

"I've seen all of Bruce Lee's movies. I even have some of them on tape," he said.

His reputation has been that he lacks artistry. He is short and thick and muscular where others appear thin and graceful. While everyone was falling, tripping and stumbling at the 1992 Winter Olympics, Stojko stood on his feet and still finished seventh. He always comes up lacking in comparison to Browning, or at least he did until he defeated Browning at the Canadian championships in January.

"I'm a different skater than Kurt," Stojko said. "I'm my own person. I've been taking karate for 11 years, and it has helped my skating. I was smaller than the rest of

the guys, and my father wanted me to get into something that would help me protect myself. It has grown on me. It gives you mental and physical strength and spiritual evolution. There's a lot more to it than beating somebody up."

A small kid named Elvis might get all shook up by the neighborhood bullies, but it was only his skating, not his name, that drew teasing, Stojko said. The family is of Eastern European descent. His father, Steve, sings tenor in a Slovenian band and loved Elvis Presley enough to name his son after him. His mother, Irene, was also a loyal musical subject of the king.

"They weren't Elvis nuts or anything, but they liked him."

When he was only 2½, Stojko said, he saw a figure skater spinning on television and decided that was what he wanted to do. His parents, who own a landscaping company in a Toronto suburb, put him off until he was 5. "They thought it was only a phase,"

Stojko said. "It's been a long phase."

From the beginning, he enjoyed jumping. And he has the scars to prove it. Last April, while practicing back flips for a tour, Stojko failed to get his legs over and slammed his face into the ice, clipping the cartilage in his nose and opening a gash above his left eye.

Back flips are not legal in Olympic-style competitions. So Stojko will stick with the unimpeachable quadruple toe, triple toe combination, four revolutions in the air followed by three revolutions. A toe loop is a toe-pick assisted jump in which the skater takes off and lands on the same back, outside edge of the skate.

"I always want to challenge myself," he said. "My biggest competitor is me. I do the combination because I can, not because I want to win. The most important thing is to stay relaxed and get a good flow. When you land the quad correctly, the triple will follow."

"Everyone is in a state of unbelievable excitement," said one Olympic official, who asked not to be identified. "It's like, 'You've gotta be kidding. What's next?'"

A week ago, there appeared to be little chance that Harding would compete in the Games. A panel appointed by the U.S. Figure Skating Association had reported that

"reasonable grounds" existed to believe that Harding was involved in a plot to harm Kerrigan. The USOC had scheduled a disciplinary hearing, and there appeared to be only marginal sentiment for Harding to remain on the team.

Her former husband, Jeff Gillooly, has pleaded guilty to his involvement in planning the attack on Kerrigan and has said that Harding gave the final go-ahead. Harding has not been charged, and has maintained her innocence, saying that she learned only after the assault that people close to her had been involved.

After she filed a \$25 million lawsuit against the USOC, a judge urged the two sides to settle the dispute. She agreed to drop the suit, and the USOC canceled the disciplinary hearing, allowing her to participate in the Olympics.

The practice Thursday afternoon with Kerrigan promises to be tense. Even before Kerrigan was clubbed, she and Harding were rivals, not friends. Kerrigan won the bronze medal at the 1992 Olympics, while Harding finished fourth. Harding has said that she would like to hug Kerrigan, but Kerrigan's coaches said Wednesday that Harding had better keep her distance.

"Nancy says she doesn't want to be involved with her in any way, and we agree," said Ery Scott, who, with his wife, Mary, coaches Kerrigan. "I don't want to be involved with her or her coach. It would be totally inappropriate to have any contact or communication with her. There won't be any."

Harding has been warned by the U.S. skating body not to "play any tricks," including attempting to hug Kerrigan, Scott said.

"I wouldn't try to do that if I was her," he said. "I don't think she'll try. Just because Nancy is silent, it doesn't mean she's weak. She's very strong, physically and emotionally."

Skating in the same practice group as Kerrigan and Harding is Lily Yoonjung Lee, who skates for South Korea. Until now, she has skated alone with Kerrigan, as other competitors in the group had not yet arrived. The media attention has unnerved her at times. Once, Lee broke down crying after a frustrating workout.

"I was checking out all the media, and it was like 5,000 media and the two of us, and I'm saying, 'Oh God, this is kind of intimidating,'" she said. "I sat down with my coach and we focused and it was O.K. And now Tonya's here."

The president of the Korean skating federation asked Lee to serve as peacemaker between Harding and Kerrigan.

"I don't know what's going to happen when we all come together," she added. "I hope they break the ice and the tension goes away and we can practice normally."

And how will Lee greet Harding? "When I see people I haven't seen for a long time, I hug them and say hello," Lee said. "Even if there isn't a hug from Nancy, there will be a hug from Lily."



Nancy Kerrigan, as well as Tonya Harding, was the center of press attention wherever she went in the Olympic Village.

HARDING: Skater Arrives

Continued from Page 1

Kerrigan was clubbed in the right knee at the national championships on Jan. 6 in Detroit.

Wednesday afternoon, before taking a team picture, the two skaters crossed paths and spoke briefly in the athletes' village, an official said.

"Nancy was coming to the housing area, and Tonya was coming down for the team picture," said Greg Harney, a USOC official. "They acknowledged each other and kept moving. Originally, we got word that they shook hands, but they did not, that I know of. It wasn't a debate. It seemed to break the ice."

The two skaters will live in the same dormitory in the athletes' village but on different floors. The women's competition begins next Wednesday.

As if Harding's presence was not embarrassing enough to Olympic officials, her arrival was preceded by topless photographs of her, which were published in a London tabloid, The Sun. The paper carried three photographs with the headline: "Tonya Loves to Dance Round Naked." She Likes Flaunting A Great Body."

The pictures were apparently made from a videotape of Harding that had been obtained by a U.S. television program, "A Current Affair." The program was broadcast Tuesday night and showed the videotape, on which Harding appeared wearing a wedding dress at a Halloween party. At one point, she dropped the dress to her waist.

In Portland, the Pack Was in Full Bellow

By Christine Spolar

PORTLAND, Oregon — The finals in Olympic figure skating, a sport that involves bellowing, crouching, backward dashes and record denials, began before dawn Tuesday. It was Tonya Time for the last time before Lillehammer.

By 4:30 A.M., The Associated Press had a staff reporter waiting outside the apartment in suburban Portland where Harding was staying.

By 6 A.M., a camera crew from the television tabloid show "Hard Copy" and an AP photographer had staked out the ticket counter at the Portland airport.

By 7 A.M., dozens of hyperkinetic people, wearing press badges and what seemed to be every kind of beeping and clicking electronic device known to man, were roaming the moleman around the TWA, Delta and United Airlines counters.

"Is this part of the Tonya-thon?" asked Mike Maiden, a sculptor waiting for a flight to Chicago. "We're not going on the same plane, are we?"

Where was the most controversial member of the U.S. Olympic team? When would she arrive? When would she leave? Would she talk?

Harding's best friends, Stephanie and John Quintero, were spotted walking into the airport at 6:45 A.M. and boarding a flight for Norway. A security guard was overheard whispering into his handheld radio that Harding was flying United to Seattle and then onto Norway.

The guard couldn't be tempted to tell more. An offer of \$20 from a photographer working for "Hard Copy" was quickly refused.

Rumors, any and all and the weirder the better, sent the pack packing.

She was due at Gate E6. Maybe it's Gate E1. She's downstairs. Upstairs. No, she's safe inside United's Red Carpet Club.

The pack pushed, turned, charged through electronic security gates and clambered up the stairs to the private waiting area of United Airlines. They were met by one muzzled attendant, who said: "She's not here. You're going to have to go."

The truth came out a few minutes later when a United customer-service representative agreed that the media could be corralled in one corner near Gate E1. Harding would make a statement just before she left.

Within the hour, Harding, accompanied by her lawyers and a producer for another tabloid news show, "Inside Edition," stayed before the mob. Reporters and cameramen shouted, jockeyed for space and pummeled Harding with questions she never planned for one moment to answer.

Representatives from CNN, ABC, NBC, CBS, The Washington Post, The New York Times, the Boston Globe, and news services from around the world waited hours for these words:

"I'm really excited that I'm able to be able to fulfill my dreams and be able to compete in the Olympics. And I hope that my performance will be as well as Tommy Moe's performance in the downhill ski. I was really excited when I heard about it. And I just want to thank everyone for their support and I'm really excited. And, uh, keep believing in me and I want to go there and I'm going to win."

Yet another Olympic moment.

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SPORTS WINTER OLYMPICS

New U.S. Surprises: Defeat and Victory In Freestyle Skiing

Koss Skates to 2d Gold, Sets 2d World Record

Norway Cheers Its Own

By Angus Phillips

Washington Post Service

LILLEHAMMER — Each day brings a new surprise from the U.S. Olympic team. On Wednesday, it came on the mogul bumps, as the defending Olympic champion, Donna Weinbrecht, with six gold medals and a silver in the seven World Cup events this year, flopped in freestyle skiing.

But an American newcomer, Lisa McIntyre, rose to replace her with a silver medal run, as Norway's Stine Lise Hattestad captured the gold. Elizaveta Kojednikova of Russia, the 1992 silver medalist, won the bronze.

In the men's final, Edgar Grosjeon of France was another Olympic champion to fall, finishing third behind Canada's Jean-Luc Brassard and the silver medalist, Sergei Shoupetsov of Russia.

An athlete's eyes often betray what is coming. And Weinbrecht wore a worried look even as she boarded the lift to the starting gate, and she knew it, too.

"I've been fighting it," said the top woman freestyle skier in history, who stumbled briefly Tuesday in the elimination round. "It's one of those things when you're just off. I want to figure it out because with this course, I think I really could have shredded it like I had all week. But when it counted, it was like an out-of-body experience."

Freestyle skiers are judged on speed, technique down the steep, humpy course and two aerial jumps. Only 25 percent of the marks are awarded for times over the 223-meter (243-yard) Olympic course, with 25 percent judged for performance during two trick jumps and the rest for overall style down the course's 30-odd humps.

Weinbrecht, who had radical knee surgery last year, scored worst in the 16-woman field for her pedestrian jumps, then scrambled to overcome a slip near the bottom. The fluke left her seventh in the 16-woman field.

Those woes opened the way for Hattestad to rouse the partisan crowd of 20,000.

Hattestad, the only woman to beat Weinbrecht on the World Cup tour this year, sent clouds of snow flying on her thundering run and landed two difficult jumps — a "cossack" at the top and a twist spread below. McIntyre followed with a daffy twist (named for the cartoon character Daffy Duck) and a double twist on the bottom.

McIntyre and Hattestad later defended the oft-defended sport, which is accompanied by loud rock music. How goofy is freestyle, with its rumbly, after-the-fact character? "Not goofy," they insisted.

"There are people in life who find almost anything ridiculous," said McIntyre, a former college soccer player who said she never notices the rock beat that accompanies her runs. "We're serious athletes, we train hard and we take what we do seriously."

Hattestad, asked if mogul-jumping was a real sport, said: "I don't suppose you would be here if it wasn't. If you don't think so, you could leave."

Like Weinbrecht, Grosjeon won his title when freestyle skiing was introduced to the Olympics at Albertville in 1992.

Next to last of the 16 finalists, the Frenchman crossed the line in 23.19 seconds but looked up at the scoreboard to see he was second to Shoupetsov. The Russian had 26.90 points and Grosjeon had 26.64.

Brassard was last to go and appeared in total control. Four of the style judges gave him maximum scores of 5.00 and he landed his leaps without a hint of a stumble and scored 27.24 despite a modest time of 24.53 seconds.

Disappointment ran deep for Weinbrecht, who rallied from a near-crippling knee injury to retake top spot in her sport. In November 1992, the reigning Olympic gold medalist tore the anterior cruciate ligament and the meniscus in her right knee and fractured the tibia when she landed a jump awkwardly in training in Colorado.

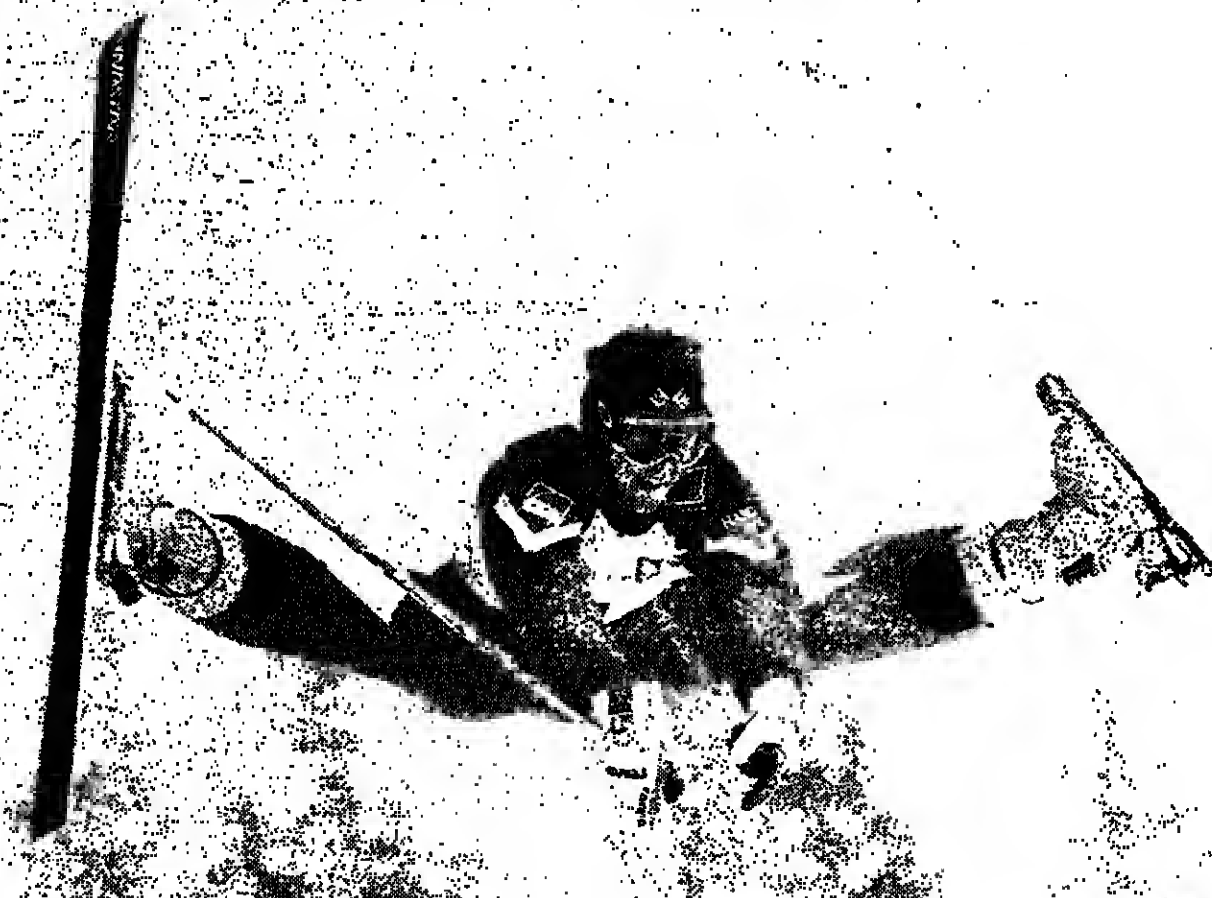
This year she roared back with six straight victories in her first six events, then was second to Hattestad two weeks ago in Salem, Sweden. But something snapped between then and now, and it was obvious to her teammates.

"I don't know what got to her," said McIntyre. "There was pressure, for sure, from all her World Cup wins. Her back was sore and she had a cold. She wasn't happy today. It's a difficult time for her."

"I have to look back on my accomplishments," said Weinbrecht. "I've won 30 World Cups. I don't think I've been off the podium 11 times in my six-year career. I have a gold medal and I've been a champion. It's all right. I wish things could have gone better, but it just didn't happen and I'll have to be a champion without the gold."



Johann Olav Koss of Norway, right, celebrates his 1,500-meter gold medal while Rintje Ritsma grimaces at his silver.



Jean-Luc Brassard of Canada performing the 'Cossack' jump that helped him win the men's freestyle moguls skiing gold medal.

OLYMPIC NOTEBOOK

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

In her Olympic biography, cross-country skier Vida Venciene of Lithuania lists her favorite food as "mother's cookies," her favorite drink as champagne and her favorite music as organ music.

Uros Velesic, a biathlete from Slovenia, on the other hand, lists his favorite food as spaghetti, favorite drink as "beer, no alcohol" and favorite music as Cher.

As for ski jumper Dionis Vodnev, a 22-year-old army officer from Kazakhstan, he lists his favorites as Coca-Cola, Michael Jackson and "hen."

And, in a choice that is not what one might call daring, under favorite food, Ruitong Xue, a speed skater from China, lists: "Chinese food."

• More on food: most restaurants and bars in the Lillehammer area are respecting the price freeze imposed before the Olympics, but some nightclubs have jacked up entrance charges.

The state-run price watchdog, which has 15 inspectors for 500 cafes, hotels and restaurants in the region, said that, apart from the nightclubs, only two restaurants have raised prices.

• And food for thought: Tommy Moe is not only the first U.S. gold medalist in Alpine skiing in a decade; he's the only skier with a fish on his helmet.

One of Moe's sponsors is the state- and federally-funded Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute, which gave him \$50,000 last year to promote its products and wear seafood logos on his headgear and turtlenecks while skiing. So, in case you were wondering, that is an Alaska salmon on Moe's head.

Moe is to have part of the Kvinnjell Alpine skiing course named after him following his downhill triumph there Sunday. The race director, Svein Mandal, said a sec-

tion near the foot of the course would be known as the Tommy Moe Channel. Maybe that's where he catches his salmon.

• A lead in his genes: Geir Are Jensen has no need to search for literary inspiration when he files Olympic stories for his newspaper in northern Norway.

He's living in the home of the late Sigrid Unset, the Nobel Prize-winning author, in the middle of Olympic Park, and even using Unset's desk.

Jensen's grandfather was Unset's cousin, and the house is still in the family.

Jensen has another edge on the competition. Sometimes, he can just sit around the house and wait for the dignitaries to come to him. Many have asked to visit the home, which is unchanged from Unset's time early this century.

Furthermore, in the room next to Jensen, is Oyvind Bjornson, great-grandson of Bjornstjerne Bjornson, another Nobel winner who lived in Lillehammer.

• The longshot: The number of nations competing in here will rise to 67 on Sunday when the arrival of the Mongolian team — speed skater Bat-Orgil Feb. 4 by the International Skiing Union, while he was training in Germany, that he had failed to qualify. He set off for home in Ulan Bator, then within hours of completing an eight-day rail trip across the frozen Russian wastelands, he received a fax informing him that, after all, there would be a place for him in the Games. He booked a ticket for Helsinki, and set off again.

• Lillehammer organizers are urging their employees to drive more carefully — 44 officials' vehicles have been damaged in accidents on the icy roads so far, with two people slightly hurt.

(LAT, AP, Reuters, AFP)

Johann Olav Koss of Norway, right, celebrates his 1,500-meter gold medal while Rintje Ritsma grimaces at his silver.

Italy's Weissensteiner Reaps Bravery's Reward In the Women's Luge

By Christopher Clarey

New York Times Service

LILLEHAMMER — The last time an Italian woman won an Olympic gold medal in luge was 1968, and the only reason Erica Lechner took home the title was that officials disqualified the East German winner for illegally heating the runners of her sled.

Twenty-six years later, Gerda Weissensteiner needed no help from anyone to put her nation back atop the Olympic podium.

After breaking the track record and recording the fastest times in the first two women's singles runs on Tuesday, Weissensteiner shrugged off a bad night's sleep and dominated the field again, recording the fastest times in Wednesday's final two runs.

The 0.759 of a second that ended up separating her from silver medalist Susi Erdmann of Germany might not sound like much to a layman without a stopwatch, but in the fast-twitch world of luge, 0.759 qualifies as a rout.

"We could all learn from Gerda," said bronze medalist Andrea Tagwerker of Austria. "Maybe if we do, we can make it closer next time."

Weissensteiner's resounding victory was hardly a bolt from the blue. At the 1992 Winter Olympics, only two months removed from major knee surgery, she finished a remarkable fourth. Last year, she won the world championship in Calgary.

"As soon as I finished fourth in Albertville, I was determined to get a medal in Lillehammer," said Weissensteiner. "I trained every day during the summer. I trained like crazy. Every day in my mind there was just one thing: to go faster and faster so I could win the Olympics. It's the speed that I like."

Weissensteiner, who likes to ride motocross bikes and horses when she is not hurtling down icy tracks at 50 mph (80 kph), has a reputation for taking enormous risks on her sled.

"It is difficult for me to watch her sometimes," admitted Brigitte Fink, the technical director of the Italian team.

While most lugers occasionally lift their helmeted heads to sneak a peek at the dangerous icy turns awaiting them and avoid steering blind, Weissensteiner prefers to keep her head down and minimize wind resistance.

"It takes some courage to do it this way, but we are all working on it," Tagwerker said.

Meanwhile, the American team will have to continue working on winning its first Olympic luge medal. Cammy Myler, who finished fifth in 1992 and won the last World Cup race before these Games, could do no better than 11th and finished a whopping 2 seconds behind Weissensteiner's aggregate time of 3:15.517.

"I was definitely hoping for a better performance here, but it's all part of sport," said Myler, who plans to undergo shoulder surgery in the offseason and luge on until the next Winter Olympics in 1998.

"I talked to my mom on the phone last night. I was very disappointed after my first two runs, and I started to cry. But my mom told me I should think about how many peo-

ple never even get to the Olympics. She said, 'You've been three times. You've carried the flag for your country in the opening ceremonies. You've been very fortunate.' I thought about what she said, and she's right."

Bethany Calcaterra-McMahon, a 19-year-old American competing in her first Olympics, finished one place behind Myler in 12th.

"I came in hoping for a top 12 finish," Calcaterra-McMahon said. "Next time, I'll be a little older, a little more experienced."

It is unclear whether the Americans will still have to contend with Weissensteiner, who like many residents of Italy's Sudtiro region and 27 of the 28 people to win Olympic gold in luge, grew up speaking German around the house.

"I only speak one foreign language, and it's Italian," joked Weissensteiner, who was raised with her three older sisters and four younger brothers on a small family farm in the mountains near Bolzano.

"Everywhere I look at home, I have a beautiful view," she steiner said. "I like to say that I own the mountains."

What Italy does not own is an all-weather luge track, a remarkable state of affairs in light of Weissensteiner's gold and countryman Armin Zogge's bronze in the men's singles on Monday. The Italians also have two doubles teams capable of winning medals later this week.

"Our federation pays a lot of money for us to train all over the world, except America, which is too far away," said Fink whose charges prepared for these Games on the 1992 Olympic track in La Plagne, France.

Some of Italy's success in Lillehammer has been attributed to the hiring of Walter Jentsch, the former head coach of the enormously successful East German luge team, who has worked extensively with Weissensteiner and others as a technical advisor. But Weissensteiner is clearly wary of giving too much credit to anyone.

"I have several coaches and I need them all because I must be one of the difficult athletes to work with on the team," Weissensteiner said.

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He heard other applause on this day. Koss had turned in a world record on Sunday in the 5,000 meters, which is more his distance. He does not fancy himself as a short-distance man, but he said he entered the 1,500 because "we have a nice cold war with the Netherlands." In fact, it is a grand tradition of speed skating competition between the two nations. Still, he said, he fully expected Zandstra and Ritsma to beat him Wednesday.

But there is no accounting for the good vibrations at work in this tiny country in these glorious 16 days of the XVII Winter Games. This is a grand time for Norway, even if Edvard Munch's "The Scream" was stolen from the National Art Museum last weekend.

Nobody was stealing this gold medal from Johann Olav Koss, the pre-med student who is the son of two doctors, whose own surgeon mother removed his pancreas in 1992, before he went on to win a gold medal in the 1,500 at Albertville. Norway is behind this skater. Its sons and daughters packed the bright and joyous Viking Ship on Wednesday, waving flags, chanting, wearing fan-club outfits.

Koss was skating a warmup lap when the first pair was due to start. The crowd cheered him, and he gave a waggle of his hand, telling them to chill out so the other skaters could hear the start. Of course, he was obeyed. This is Norway, where manners still exist.

The native son was skating in the second pair, under the rules of speed skating that get the best performers done early. He lined up, and felt the surge of energy. "I was nervous all day, but I felt better at the start," he said later. "I was able to hit the curves. I was able to relax in the middle and then I really hit it in the last 300 meters."

He was asked if the crowd's roar — a vocal version of the wave — had propelled him. Making eye contact with the questioner, he asked politely in English, "Did you hear them?" "Yes, of course, but what is it like to be on the ice and have the crowd roaring?" "They really help you. You say, 'Oh, this is really going fast.'"

The crowd roared for his world-record time, and cheered his victory lap. Then he donned a microphone and power pack and did some commentary for Norwegian radio while he skated another lap, but he quieted the fans again as his competitors warmed up. Zandstra went fifth and tore off a 1:52.38, and then Ritsma went sixth and finished in 1:51.99, only 0.39 of a second behind his world record, which Koss had just broken. The times in this new hall only indicate the potential for this sport since it has gone indoors in a few modern arenas in the past decade.

The Americans skated much later, and finished much slower, than the Norwegian-Dutch rivals. David Tamburino pumped his fist for a personal best of 1:55.78, good enough for a tie for 22d. Brian Wanek was disappointed with his 1:57.09, only 32d. Naibian Mills finished in 1:58.43, in 37th place. And K.C. Bouette — who started speed skating only in November, after taking some time off from inline skating or rollerblading — finished 39th in 2:00.59.

"My first Olympics out of the way," the 23-year-old Bouette said, making it sound easy.

It's not even easy at the level of Koss, who doubts he will be competing in 1998. His doctor-parents expect him to get back to his pre-med studies one day these years. This doesn't leave much time for his favorite hobby, listed in the Olympic directory as "riding tame elk."

Somebody asked Koss about this. "If you give me a tame elk, I will ride it," Koss said, and nobody doubted him.

There's no sense in doubting Koss during these Games. He skates his signature race, the 10,000 meters, on Sunday, and his two Dutch pals all but awarded him the gold. This is good news for the Olympic Aid charity.

His appeal already struck gold. While the three amigos were giving their news conference, the assembled journalists were passing around a soda cup (biodegradable, you may be sure). The clank of 10-kroner coins could be heard throughout the hall. When a champion like Johann Olav Koss says to give, you give.

Samaranch Tours Sarajevo In IOC Show of Solidarity

The Associated Press

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch toured war-torn Sarajevo on Wednesday in a show of solidarity with the suffering citizens of the city that staged the 1984 Winter Games.

Samaranch stood on the spot where, 10 years ago, he helped close the Olympics at Zetra stadium. It now looms over hundreds of graves in Sarajevo's largest makeshift cemetery, formerly a soccer field.

Armored cars of Malaysian U.N. peacekeepers were parked on the spot where Olympic athletes stood at the closing ceremony. The Zetra stadium is now a base for U.N. peacekeepers.

Samaranch said he had a message for the people of Sarajevo.

"I want to tell them they are not alone, and that when peace comes we will do our best to help them with the reconstruction of the sports facilities," he said.

"I came from Lillehammer with a message of friendship. I remember the very successful games here... maybe we can help them."

Leaving the bombed-out Zetra complex, where figure skaters Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, Katarina Witt and Scott Hamilton won gold medals, Samaranch met with Bosnian government officials.

Wearing a flak jacket but no helmet, he arrived two hours behind schedule due to freezing winter weather that delayed his U.N. flight from the Croatian port of Split.

A ski jumper at practice soaring over photographers' heads and into their cameras' viewfinders.

